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ABSTRACT

This report presents descriptive information gathered from interviews with 945 youth aged 10-17 entering Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities in 1989 and focuses on both the criminal careers of the youth and the relationship between delinquency and substance use. Eighty-one percent of TYC youth reported illicit substance use with a median age of first use between the ages of twelve and thirteen. To analyze the delinquent careers of the youth, researchers interviewed them about their history of delinquent behavior. TYC youth were then classified into four groups based on their reported substance use habits over the previous year: (1) non-heavy substance users; (2) heavy users of alcohol only; (3) heavy users of illicit drugs only; and (4) heavy users of both alcohol and other drugs. The authors then drew comparisons between heavy users and non-heavy-users on such factors as early delinquency, criminal patterns, rates of illegal income, and gang participation. Youth were ranked by their pattern of crime and these crime patterns, or clusters, were associated with different kinds of substance use and sociodemographic characteristics. Finally, the relationship between crime and substance use was addressed with several hypotheses on how drugs and delinquency are related. (RJM)

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SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUTH ENTERING TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION RECEPTION FACILITIES, 1989

Second Report: Substance Use and Crime

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

BRINGING TEXAS A NEW VIEW OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

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SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUTH ENTERING TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION RECEPTION FACILITIES IN 1989

SECOND REPORT: SUBSTANCE USE AND CRIME

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Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

September 1992

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The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse is a state agency headed by nine Governor-appointed commissioners. TCADA provides educational materials on substance use, develops prevention, intervention, and treatment programs, and conducts studies on the problems of substance abuse in Texas.
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SUBSTANCE USE AMONG YOUTH ENTERING TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION RECEPTION FACILITIES IN 1989

SECOND REPORT: SUBSTANCE USE AND CRIME

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CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Research supports the popular notion that drug use and delinquency are intimately related, but the nature of this relationship is still not well understood. Does drug abuse cause crime, does crime lead to drug abuse, or are both drug abuse and crime independently caused by the same underlying factors? The links between drugs and crime are complex, and any analysis of the relationship between them should take into account the specific types and amounts of drugs involved, the nature of the crime committed, and the sociodemographic context in which the drug-crime link occurs. Although the present report does not lay the issues of causation to rest once and for all, it does shed some light on them in the context of delinquent and drug-using youth in Texas.

This report is the second in a series on youth entering detention in Texas Youth Commission (TYC) facilities, and presents descriptive information gathered from interviews with 945 youth aged 10-17 entering TYC in 1989. The youth were interviewed at length about their criminal careers as well as about their present and past substance use. They were also asked a variety of questions about their families, peers, school experiences and feelings about themselves. This report is a follow-up to the earlier report ***Substance Use Among Youth Entering Texas Youth Commission Reception Facilities, 1989: First Report*** *(Fredlund 1990), which primarily discussed the substance use and sociodemographic background of these youth. The present report focuses on the criminal careers of the youth, and also examines the relationship between their delinquency and substance use. Because this sample consists of youth who have been arrested and detained for at least one serious crime, no inferences should be drawn about the relationship between drugs and crime in the general population of youth this age.*

Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Use: Comparisons to National Rates

The substance use patterns of the TYC population are summarized below and compared, where possible, to information from the *Survey of Youth in Custody*, a nationally-representative survey of youth aged 11-17 in long-term, state-operated juvenile institutions (Bureau of Justice Statistics 1987).

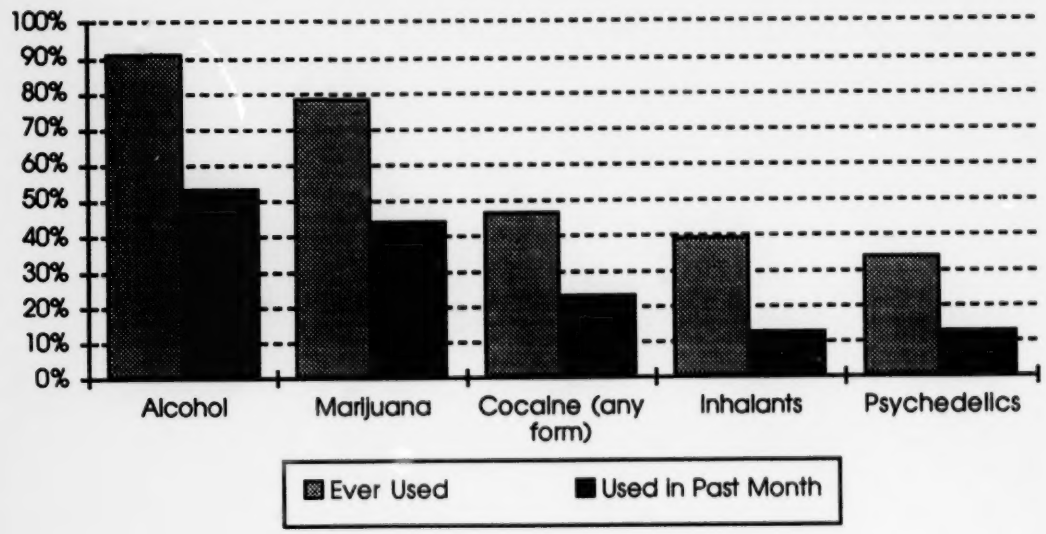
- ▲ In 1989, 91 percent of youth entering TYC had drunk alcohol in their lifetimes, and 85 percent had done so in their last year before coming to TYC. This figure is slightly higher than the 76 percent of youth from the national study who drank in the preceding year.
- ▲ The national study reports that 55 percent of the youth in detention nationwide drank alcohol regularly (one or more times per week) in the year before admission.
- ▲ 81 percent of the youth entering TYC had used illicit substances in their lifetimes; this figure is identical to the national figure of 81 percent of youth in detention aged 11-17.

COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND USE OF SUBSTANCES, TYC YOUTH AND NATIONAL SAMPLE OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

	TYC Youth (1989)	National (1987)
Demographics		
Male	93%	93%
White	25%	44%
Black	38%	41%
Hispanic	32%	15%
Completed < 7th grade	14%	16%
Completed 7th or 8th	48%	49%
Completed some H.S.	35%	35%
H.S. graduate	0%	0%
Age 11 – 14	25%	17%
Age 15 – 17	75%	83%
Alcohol Use		
Ever used	91%	n/a
Used in past year	85%	76%
Used in past month	53%	n/a
Illicit Drug Use		
Ever used	81%	81%
Used in past year	74%	n/a
Used in past month	51%	57%
Ever used marijuana	79%	79%
Ever used cocaine	39%	43%
Ever used amphetamines	29%	38%
Ever used barbiturates	21%	28%
Ever used heroin	11%	12%
Ever used psychedelics*	34%	27%

*For the National survey, the question refers to LSD only.

PERCENT WHO HAVE USED SUBSTANCES (EVER USED/USED IN THE PAST MONTH), TYC YOUTH



- 51 percent of TYC youth had used an illicit substance within their last month on the street, which compares to 57 percent for the youth in detention surveyed nationally.
- In general, illicit drug use reported by TYC youth in 1989 was slightly lower than use reported by youth in the 1987 national survey.
- The small differences found in current prevalence of alcohol and drugs between the TYC survey and the national survey might represent a true rise in past-month alcohol use and decline in past-month drug use from 1987 to 1989, or might be due to methodological or demographic differences in the two surveys (for example, the TYC sample was younger and more heavily Hispanic than the national sample).

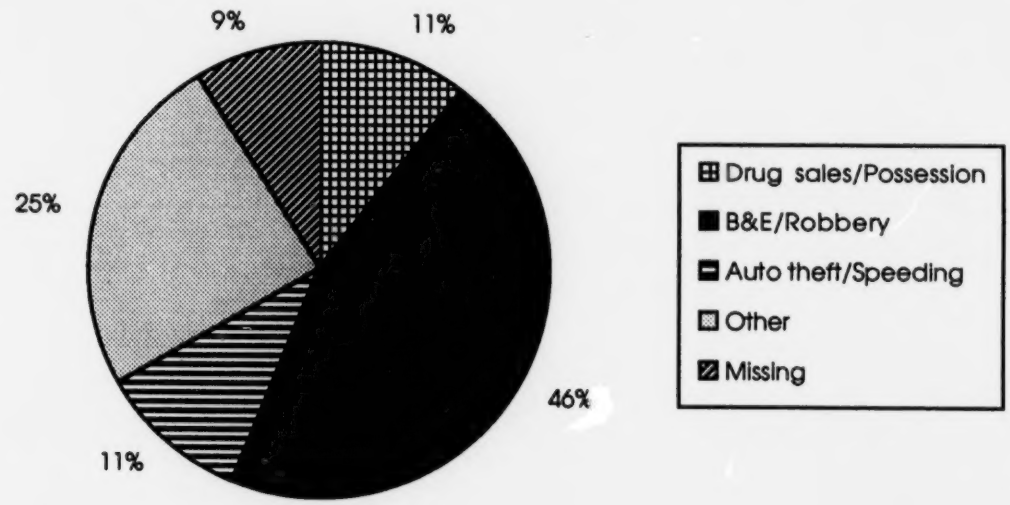
Age at First Use

- Among youth entering TYC, the median age at first use of illegal drugs was between 12 and 13; 17 percent reported having first used before age 10 and another 18 percent between ages 10 and 11.
- Ages at first use were comparable, although very slightly younger, in the national survey.

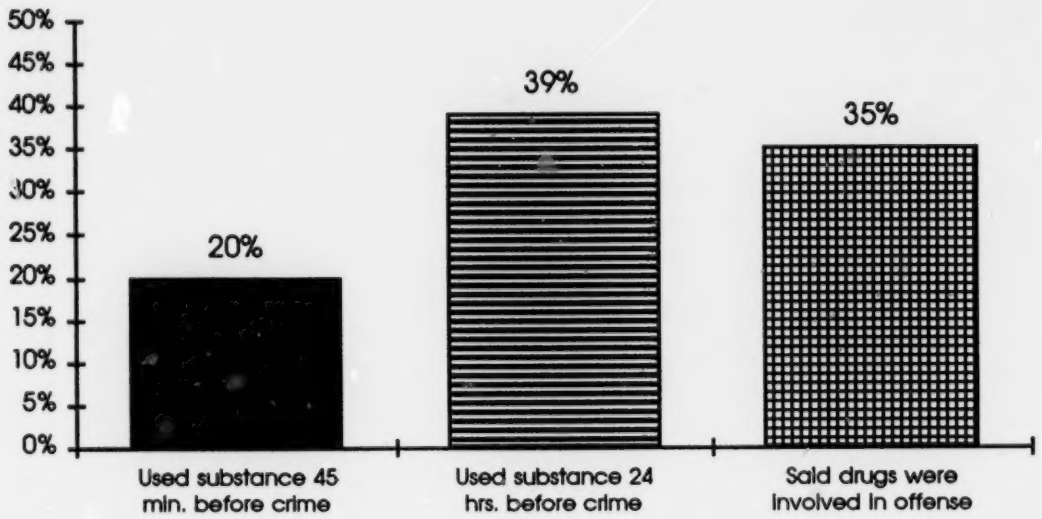
Criminal Careers

- ▲ 67 percent of the youth received some illegal income weekly during their last year on the streets. Sources of illegal income were primarily drug sales and robbery.
- ▲ On average, TYC youth recalled having committed their first illegal act at age 12-and-a-half.
- ▲ Almost one-half of TYC youth said their first illegal act was breaking and entering or robbery.
- ▲ 83 percent of the youth had been arrested at least once before being assigned to TYC. Their average number of previous arrests was six and their average age at first arrest was just under 13 years old.
- ▲ One-half or more of the youth reported that they had committed the following offenses: breaking and entering, auto theft, buying or receiving stolen goods, gang fighting, physical assault, drug selling, carrying a hidden weapon, shoplifting, damaging or destroying property, and stealing.

FIRST CRIMINAL ACT, SELF-REPORTED BY TYC YOUTH



SUBSTANCE USE AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENSE,
SELF-REPORTED BY TYC YOUTH



Crime and Substance Use

- ▲ Almost 40 percent of the youth had used alcohol or drugs in the 24 hours preceding the crime for which they were sent to TYC (the "instant offense"). Youth who were sent to TYC on a charge of breaking and entering or robbery were most likely to have been under the influence of a substance at the time they committed that offense.
- ▲ TYC youth reported that 22 percent of their past offenses had been committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and 10 percent of their offenses had been committed during attempts to obtain drugs or money for drugs.
- ▲ Youth who had used illicit drugs in the 24 hours preceding their instant offense were MORE likely than those who had drunk alcohol or those who had not used any substance at all to have been arrested for breaking and entering, and they were LESS likely than either alcohol drinkers or non-substance-users to have been arrested for physical assault.
- ▲ 35 percent of TYC youth said that drugs had been somehow involved in their instant offense. About one-third of them had been arrested for drug sales or possession.

Classifying Youth by Patterns of Criminality

On the basis of the predominant types of crimes they reported having committed over their lifetimes, youth were classified into nine distinguishing groups.

- Approximately 42 percent of TYC youth were "generalist offenders" (which means they committed a wide variety of types of crime, most of which did not involve serious violence) and were relatively light substance users.
- Almost 40 percent of TYC youth were classified as primarily property offenders (petty or major thieves). About one-half of them had little history of violence while the other one-half were to some degree violent. Their substance use patterns varied.
- About 14 percent of TYC youth were classified as primarily drug sellers. They were not extensively violent, and they tended to be heavy alcohol drinkers.
- A small number of youth (3 percent) were very violent offenders who were also likely to report heavy substance use.
- When looking at background factors that are related to violence, drug selling and substance use, three factors emerge as the most highly associated among TYC youth: irregular school attendance, low interaction with their families, and drug use of the youths' parents.

CHAPTER 2

THE DELINQUENT CAREERS OF TYC YOUTH

Introduction

TYC youth were interviewed about their lifetime history of delinquent behavior, as well as about the offense which resulted in their being sent to TYC (the "instant offense"). In addition, official TYC records of intake data were consulted. These records included the official determination of the instant offense (which was not always the same as that which was self-reported by the respondents), and some background demographic and behavioral information on each youth. Except where noted, however, all information presented in this chapter is based on data self-reported by the youth.

Early Experiences with Delinquency

Since youth in TYC are 10-17 years old, their forays into delinquency began, by definition, at a relatively early age. The TYC youth were asked if they recalled a time when it seemed they started getting into trouble regularly with their parents or guardians and/or with their teachers or school officials. They were also asked how old they were when they first broke the law and knew they could get into pretty serious trouble if they were caught.

"DO YOU RECALL A TIME WHEN YOU FIRST..."

	Had trouble w/parents	Had trouble at school	Broke the law
Yes	71.6%	69.4%	100%
No	24.8%	26.7%	-
DK/NA	3.6%	3.9%	-

- Close to three-quarters of the youth could recall a time when they started getting into trouble with parents or at school.
- The average age that TYC youth reported first getting into trouble *at home* was 12.7 years old; 21 percent said that they first got into trouble when they were 11 years old or younger.
- The average age that they reported first getting into trouble *at school* was 12.2, and 29 percent said it was at age 11 or below.
- The average age youth reported first *breaking the law* was 12.4; 28 percent said they had first broken the law at age 11 or younger.

"HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST..." (FOR THOSE WHO RECALLED A SPECIFIC AGE)

	Had trouble w/parents	Had trouble at school	Broke the law
<8 yrs old	3.5%	7.9%	4.1%
8-11 yrs	17.9	20.7	23.8
12 yrs	14.8	16.8	11.9
13 yrs	19.1	20.7	19.5
14 yrs	20.8	15.1	15.6
15 yrs	17.6	11.9	14.3
16 yrs	5.2	5.5	6.4
Missing	1.2%	1.4%	4.4%
Mean Age	12.7 yrs	12.2 yrs	12.4 yrs

- 46 percent of TYC said their first criminal act was breaking and entering or robbery, 11 percent said their first crime was possessing or selling drugs, and 11 percent said unauthorized use of a motor vehicle was their first crime.
- On average, respondents reported getting into trouble at school first, then with the law, and finally at home. Because many of the youth came from environments of low supervision and little interaction with family, parents may not have recognized that delinquent behavior was occurring until it was well underway outside the home.

Experiences with the Law Before TYC

- 83 percent of TYC respondents had been previously arrested at least once (with the average for the sample being six times) and 76 percent had been in previous detention.
- The delinquent careers of TYC youth begin early: the mean age at first reported arrest was 12.9 years, and the mean age for first being placed in jail or detention was 13.6.
- Compared to youth in detention nationwide, fewer TYC youth reported being arrested 5 or more times, arrested 10 or more times, or being on probation; however, a larger percentage of TYC youth reported being previously placed in a correctional facility than did the national sample.

PERCENT OF TYC YOUTH WITH VARIOUS CRIMINAL EXPERIENCES

Type of Experience	Percent who had > once	Mean no. times	Mean age first time
Arrested	83.0%	6.4	12.9 yrs
Placed in jail or detention	76.2	4.4	13.6
Found guilty by a judge	55.6	2.6	14.1
Informal probation*	12.3	1.0	13.3
Regular probation*	21.9	1.3	13.8
Placed in TYC	1.2	1.0	15.1
Placed on parole	0.8	0.1	13.3

*Informal probation—without seeing a judge, regular probation—given by a judge

PERCENT OF YOUTH WITH VARIOUS CRIMINAL EXPERIENCES, TYC AND NATIONAL SAMPLE

	Nat'l Survey*	TYC Youth
Arrested previously >5 times	43%	33%
>10 times	22%	12%
Previously on probation	62%	22%
Previously committed to a correctional institution	59%	76%
Average age at first arrest	12.8 yrs	12.9 yrs

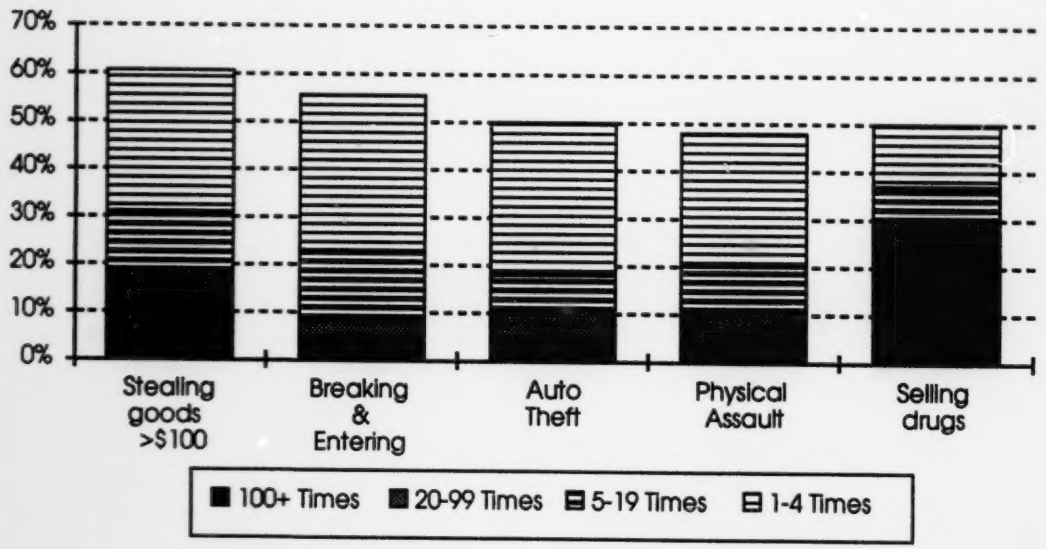
*Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1987 survey

Delinquency Patterns: Which Crimes and How Many Times ?

The TYC youth were asked, "Regardless of whether you were caught, how many times have you [committed any of the following 15 offenses, ranging from shoplifting to assault and armed robbery]?" (See Supporting Tables, Chapter 2, for a full list of offenses.)

- ▲ TYC youth had diversified crime careers: of the 15 different offenses asked about, the average youth admitted to having committed 6.7 different kinds, and only 13 youth (1.4 percent) denied ever having committed any crime.
- ▲ The most prevalent lifetime offenses were carrying a hidden weapon (71 percent had ever done this), shoplifting (62 percent), damaging or destroying property (61 percent), and stealing something worth more than $100 (61 percent) or worth less than $25 (60 percent).
- ▲ One-half or more of the respondents had committed the following crimes: breaking and entering, auto theft, buying or receiving stolen goods, gang fights, physical assault and drug sales.
- ▲ A relatively small number of TYC youth had ever committed armed robbery (19 percent), sexual assault (5 percent), or engaged in prostitution (2 percent). Some 28 percent reported having committed other offenses not asked about.
- ▲ Although a large percentage of respondents had "experimented" with different types of crime, only a small percentage had committed specific types of crime more than 20 times in their lifetime. The specific types of offenses most often committed more than 20 times were carrying a hidden weapon (38 percent) and selling drugs (30 percent).

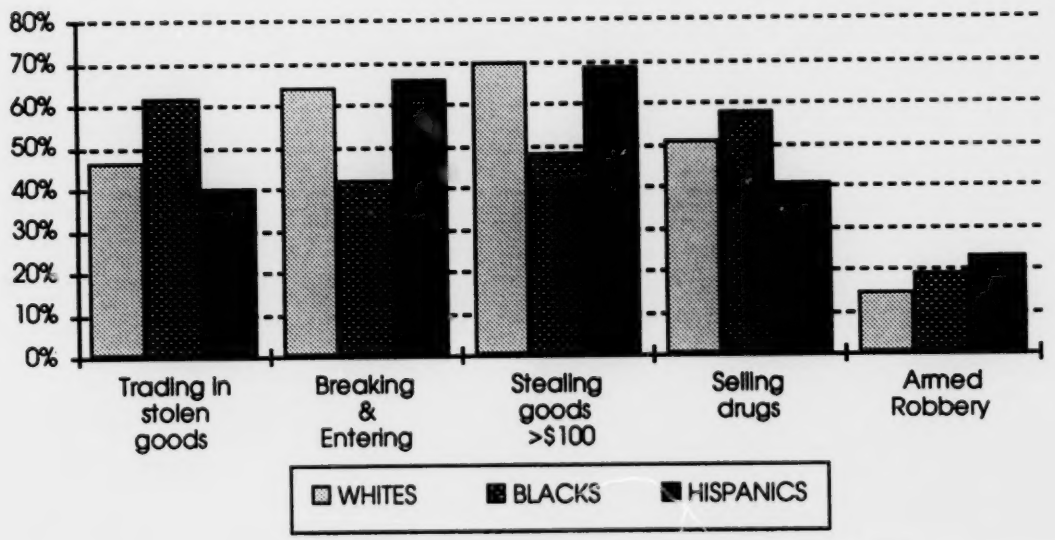
NUMBER OF TIMES TYC YOUTH REPORTED COMMITTING VARIOUS CRIMES



Racial/Ethnic Differences in Criminal History

- ▲ Whites were disproportionately likely to have committed at least one major or minor property crime: breaking and entering, auto theft, damaging or destroying property, and petty theft.
- ▲ Whites were more likely than average to have committed major and minor property crimes frequently (more than 100 times in their lives).
- ▲ Whites were less likely than average to have ever committed armed robbery.
- ▲ Whites were no more or less likely than average to have ever committed personal assault (other than robbery), but of youth who had done so, Whites were more likely than others to have committed those assaults frequently (more than 100 times).
- ▲ Blacks were more likely than Whites or Hispanics to have traded in stolen goods and drugs, and to have done so frequently.
- ▲ Blacks were less likely than others to have committed a major or minor theft or property damage.
- ▲ Hispanics were disproportionately more likely to have committed major theft and armed robbery, but less likely than average to have committed physical assault.
- ▲ Hispanics were less likely to have bought or received stolen goods or to have sold drugs.

PERCENT WHO HAVE COMMITTED SELECTED CRIMES
BY ETHNICITY



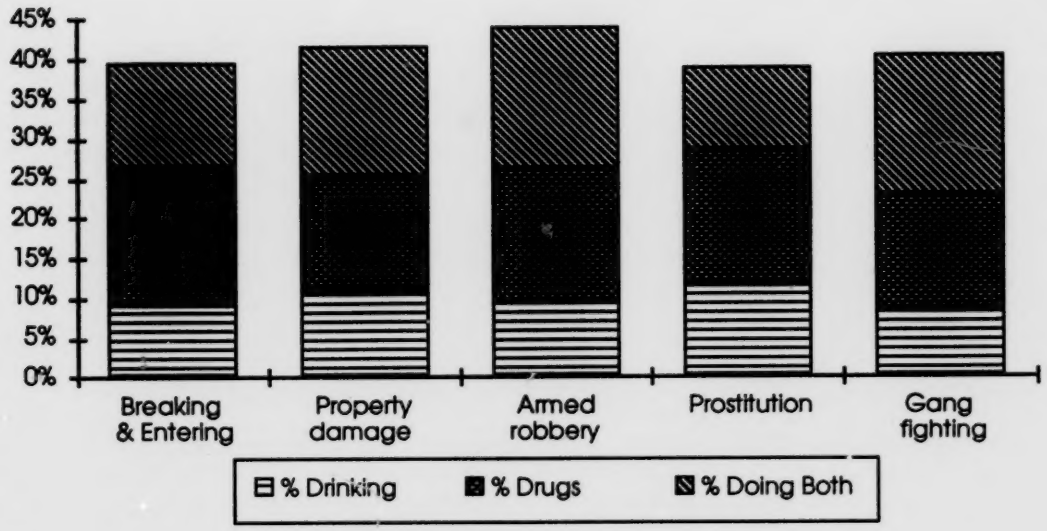
Crimes Committed Under the Influence

- Youth reported that 22 percent of their past offenses had been committed while they were drinking, taking drugs, or doing both.
- Of those crimes committed under the influence of substances, a slightly higher percentage were committed while on illicit drugs or illicit drugs and alcohol combined than while drinking alcohol alone.
- The offenses that were most likely to have been committed while under the influence of substances were armed robbery, property damage or destruction, gang fights, breaking and entering, and prostitution. Petty crimes were the least likely to have been committed while using substances.
- Drug sales were more likely to have been committed while the offender was under the influence of illicit drugs rather than alcohol.
- 10 percent of the offenses were committed while offenders were attempting to obtain drugs or money for drugs. However, when just looking at the more lucrative offenses (drug sales, armed robbery, major theft, and prostitution), the portion committed while trying to obtain drugs or money for drugs is 20 to 30 percent.
- 38 percent of the youth said that their delinquent behavior had been mostly influenced by their friends, while 59 percent claimed that they mostly did what they felt like doing.

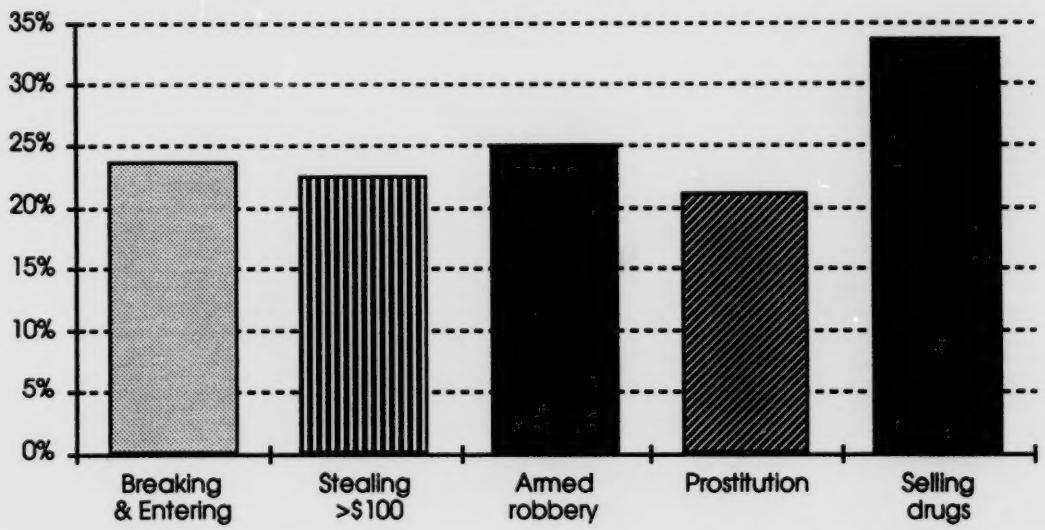
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES COMMITTED WHILE DRINKING, TAKING DRUGS, DOING BOTH, OR TRYING TO GET DRUGS OR MONEY FOR DRUGS

	% Drinking	% Doing Drugs	% Doing Both	% Doing For Drug $
Breaking & Entering	9.1%	17.4%	12.9%	23.7%
Stealing motor vehicle	9.7	12.9	13.2	12.6
Stealing goods	4.8	10.3	9.8	11.4
Damaging property	10.8	14.5	16.3	6.8
Stealing >$100	7.2	13.2	12.0	22.5
Armed robbery	9.4	16.7	17.8	25.0
Prostitution	11.6	16.8	10.5	21.1
Assault	8.5	11.0	14.3	6.8
Gang fighting	8.6	14.2	17.6	2.7
Sexual assault	5.2	10.6	15.1	2.4
Shoplifting	3.4	7.1	5.9	5.5
Stealing <$25	3.6	8.7	7.2	9.5
Selling drugs	7.3	15.4	13.0	33.8
Other	3.4	11.0	8.0	4.1
Total	5.1%	8.3%	8.4%	9.7%

PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES COMMITTED WHILE YOUTH WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE



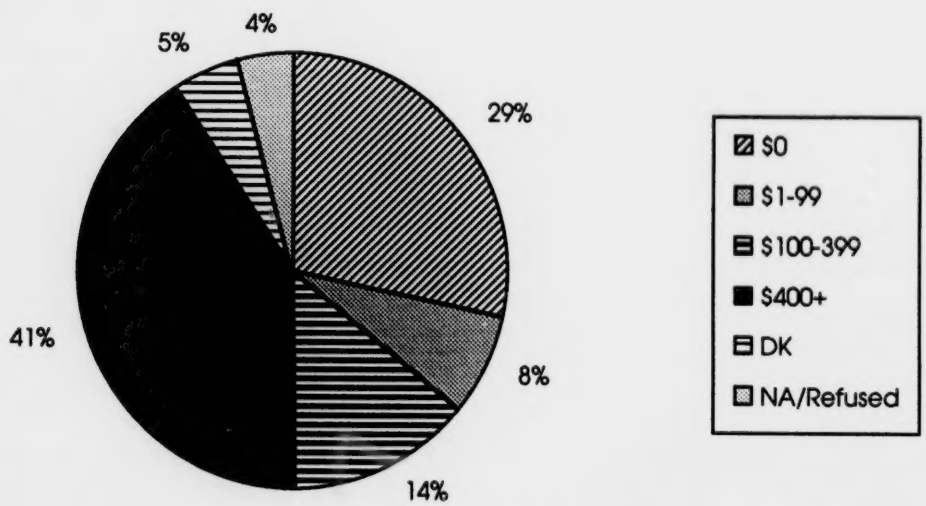
PERCENT COMMITTING CRIMES IN ORDER TO GET DRUGS OR MONEY FOR DRUGS



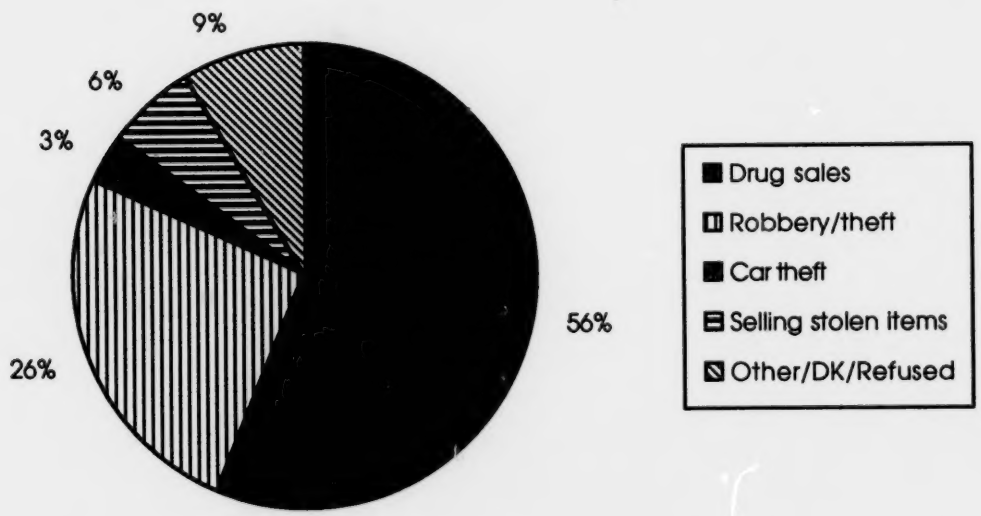
Income from Legal and Illegal Activity: Does Crime Pay?

- ▲ In their last year on the streets, 84 percent of the TYC youth made money from legal or illegal activity.
- ▲ 41 percent of the youth received weekly income from both legal and illegal sources.
- ▲ 62 percent of the youth received some legal income (ranging from under $5 per week to over $2,000 per week), and the average of those who reported the amount of their weekly legal income was about $149. The most common sources of legal income were odd jobs (32 percent), restaurant work (12 percent), construction (9 percent), and family/friends (9 percent).
- ▲ 67 percent of the youth said they had received some illegal income weekly, with amounts ranging from under $5 per week to over $9,000.
- ▲ 32 percent of those who reported illegal income said they received under $400 per week, while 61 percent said they received $400 or more per week. Sources of illegal income were primarily drug sales (56 percent) and the trio robbery/breaking and entering/theft (26 percent).
- ▲ Drug sales accounted for the highest illegal incomes: 71 percent of those who reported illegal incomes of $400 or over per week said they had obtained money through drug sales.

AMOUNT OF WEEKLY ILLEGAL INCOME REPORTED BY TYC YOUTH



SOURCES OF ILLEGAL INCOME



Initiation into Drug Use and Crime: Which Came First ?

TYC youths who had used any drugs other than alcohol were asked the general question: "In your own experience, which did you start experimenting with first—drugs or crime?" In other parts of the interview, they were also asked more specific questions about the age at which they had first gotten in trouble with the law, and the ages they had begun using various specific substances.

In answer to the general question, "Which came first—drugs or crime?", youth were somewhat more likely to say that *crime had preceded drug use* in their lives.

WHEN ASKED "WHICH CAME FIRST—DRUGS OR CRIME?"
TYC YOUTH RESPONDED...

Crime first	53.0%
Drugs first	42.6%
Same time	4.4%

However, when respondents were asked, in separate questions, at what age they had begun using drugs (other than alcohol) and at what age they had first broken the law, they tended to recall an *earlier age for drug use than for illegal activity*, and a substantial proportion reported the same age at onset of both activities.

WHEN ASKED "AT WHAT AGE DiD YOU FIRST USE DRUGS/FIRST BREAK THE LAW?"
TYC YOUTH RESPONDED...

Earlier age for crime	30.3%
Earlier age for drugs	46.0%
Same time	23.7%

It is interesting that, when asked to compare the onset of the two types of deviant activity, the youth more often perceived *crime* as occurring first, although when citing specific ages, they gave an earlier age for *drug use* than for crime initiation. There are several possible reasons for this seeming discrepancy. First of all, the questions asking about specific ages of substance use and crime were not adjacent to each other in the questionnaire and therefore respondents did not think about them in relation to each other. Secondly, although a respondent may have reported the same age at beginning drugs and crime, s/he may have a clear idea that one began before the other (for instance, earlier in the same year). Indeed, the mean reported ages at which drugs and crime were initiated were within five months of each other. Finally, it is often difficult to recall an exact age at which the onset of a kind of behavior may have begun.

Respondents were also asked at what ages they had first gotten in trouble with their parents and/or at school. When comparing ages reported for first getting into trouble and first using alcohol or drugs, using alcohol was most often reported as occurring first. In order of frequency, the other behaviors that were reported as occurring first were trying illegal drugs, breaking the law, getting into trouble at school, getting into trouble at home, and using inhalants. This sequence of events does not mean that, for every youth, the events occurred in the exact order presented in the table below; rather, it means that, of the six events asked about, the largest number of youth said that alcohol was the first event, the second largest number of youth said that using illegal drugs was the first event, and so on.

PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH REPORTING THAT EACH BEHAVIOR OCCURRED FIRST OR TIED FOR FIRST, AND THE MEAN AGE AT WHICH THE BEHAVIOR BEGAN

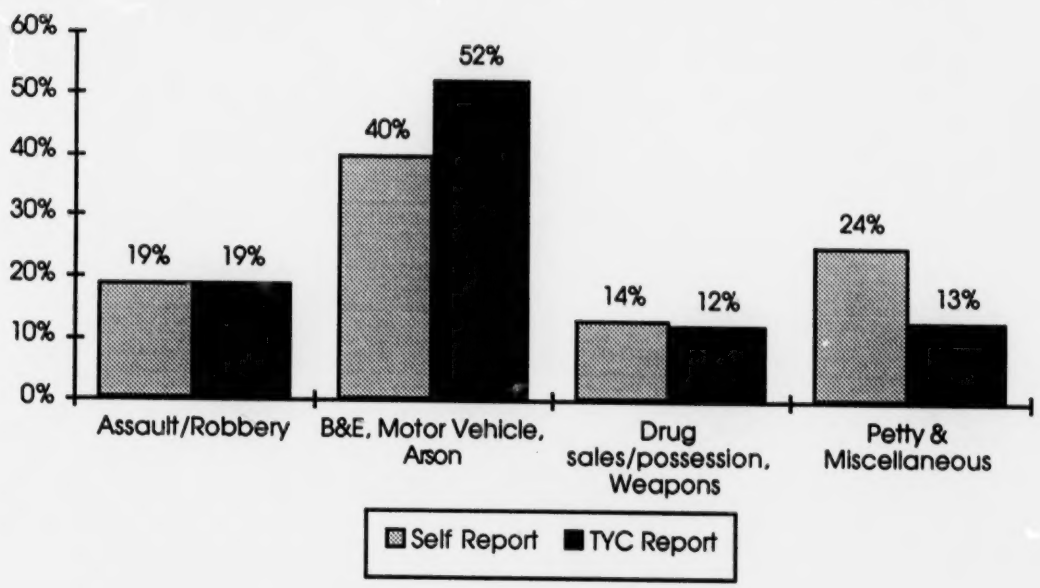
	Event came first	Event came first or tied for first with other events	Mean age at occurrence
Tried alcohol	22.3%	44.9%	11.9 yrs
Tried illegal drugs	17.7	39.5	12.0
Broke law	15.2	34.6	12.4
Got into trouble at school	12.2	31.4	12.2
Got into trouble at home	7.9	27.0	12.7
Tried inhalants	7.9	20.2	12.7

The Instant Offense: Why Youth Were Sent to TYC

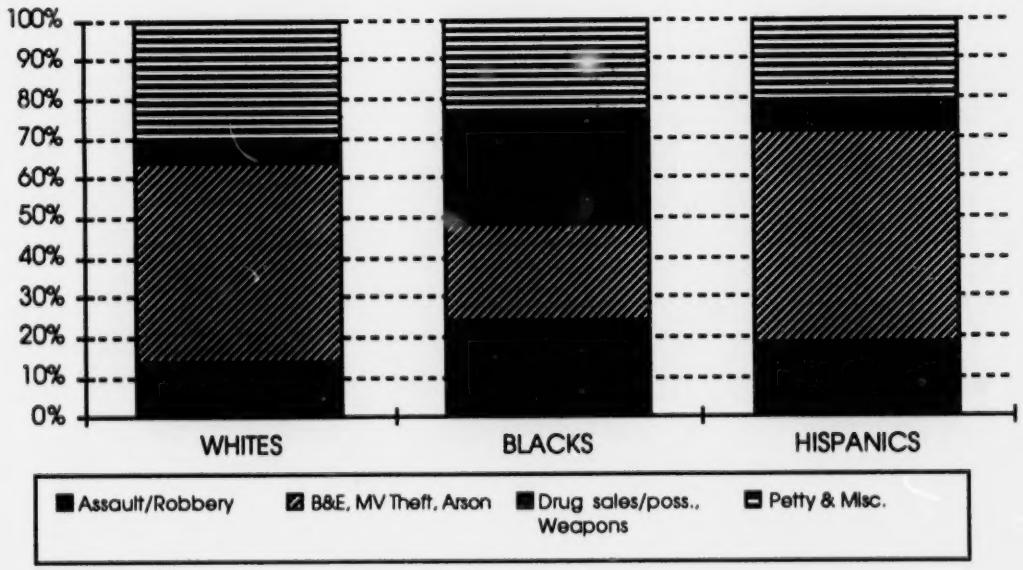
Respondents were asked "What offense were you found guilty of that led to your being sent to TYC?" These responses were compared to official TYC records specifying the charge for which the youth was booked and assigned to TYC (the "instant offense"). The instant offense does not necessarily represent the full range of crime that the youth was engaged in when arrested; in addition, a youth may have been sent to TYC on a seemingly minor charge which nevertheless belies a history of chronic delinquency.

- In about one-quarter of the cases, the respondent's perception and the official TYC report of the committing offense disagreed substantially: the major source of disagreement was that respondents whom TYC classified as having been arrested for major property crimes tended to self-report arrest for petty crimes.
- 50 percent of the females said they were arrested for petty crimes or prostitution (compared to 23 percent of the males), and 61 percent of the males were arrested for assault, robbery, arson or theft (compared to 35 percent of the females).
- Whites were most likely to report having been arrested for major or petty theft.
- Blacks were more likely than others to report having been arrested for assault crimes or for drug-related crimes.
- Hispanics were most likely to report having been arrested for major theft.
- The national survey of youth in detention reported that Blacks were most likely to have been committed for a violent or drug offense, Whites for a burglary, and Hispanics for a drug offense.

THE INSTANT OFFENSE, BY SELF-REPORT AND TYC RECORDS



SELF-REPORTED INSTANT OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY

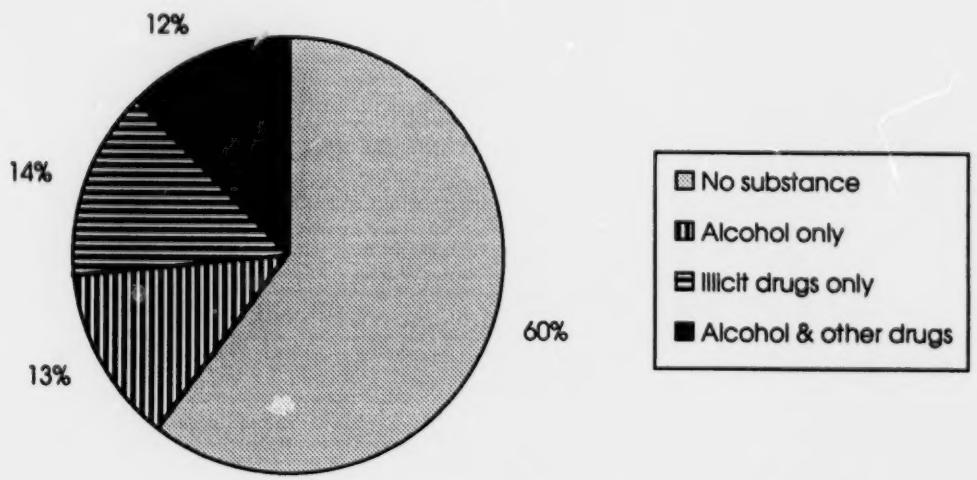


Substance Use in the 24 Hours Preceding the Instant Offense

Self-Reported Use

- 39 percent of the sample said they had used alcohol or drugs in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense (13 percent alcohol only, 14 percent drugs only, and 12 percent both alcohol and other drugs). This compares to 50 percent of youth in detention surveyed nationally.
- Of the youth who had used substances in the 24 hours before committing the instant offense, one-half committed the offense within 45 minutes of their drug or alcohol use, and three-quarters did so within 2-1/2 hours of consumption.
- 71 percent of the youth who had used alcohol drunk beer, 18 percent had drunk straight liquor and 8 percent had drunk mixed drinks.
- Of youth who had been drinking, 87 percent had drunk a single type, while 13 percent had drunk a combination of alcoholic beverages. The beverages most often combined were beer/straight liquor, and occasionally beer/wine or mixed drinks.
- Beer-drinking youth consumed between 1 and 100 cans in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense (14 percent consumed one or two cans, 45 percent drank 3 to 10 cans, and 36 percent drank 11 cans or more).
- Youth who had drunk straight liquor reported similarly high levels of use: 43 percent of them said that they drank 11 shots or more in the 24 hours before the instant offense.

SUBSTANCE USE IN THE 24 HOURS PRECEDING THE INSTANT OFFENSE



- 69 percent of the respondents who used drugs other than alcohol in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense had used marijuana; 16 percent had used cocaine, 12 percent crack, and about 7 percent each inhalants, uppers, and psychedelics.
- Of those who had used drugs, 72 percent had used only one drug; when drugs were combined, the most popular combination was marijuana plus another illicit drug (such as cocaine or crack).
- 36 percent of the youth who had used both alcohol and other drugs in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense combined beer and marijuana; for the remaining 64 percent of these youth, there were almost as many different combinations of two or more substances as there were individuals (62 different combinations for 74 people).

Self-Reported Use and the Category of Instant Offense

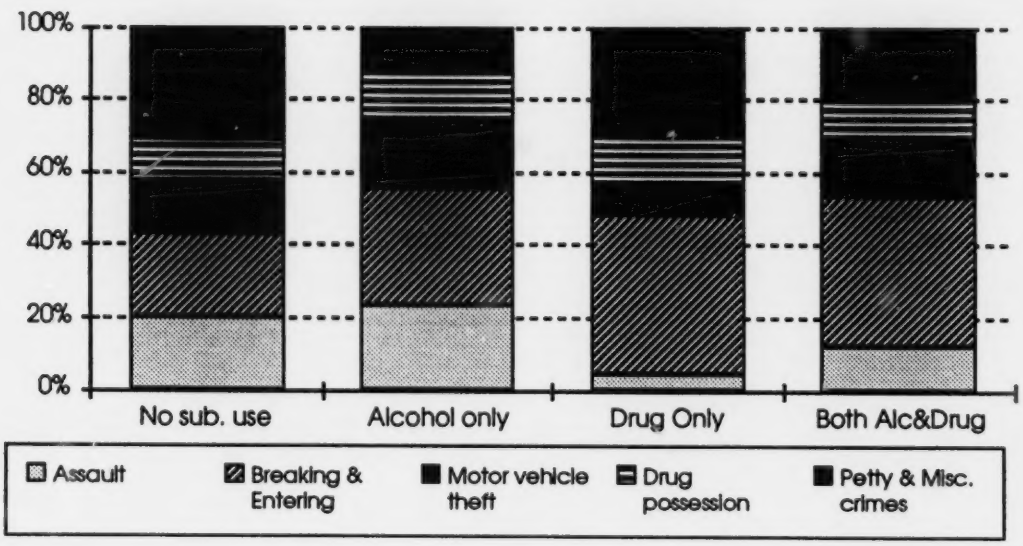
- Respondents who had *not used any substance* in the preceding 24 hours were more likely than most substance users to have committed assault, sexual assault, and petty crimes, but less likely to have committed robbery or breaking and entering.
- Respondents who had used *alcohol only* were the most likely to have committed assault, and also more likely than other drug users and non-substance users to have committed robbery and motor vehicle theft.
- Respondents who had used *drugs alone* or *drugs and alcohol* were more likely than others to have committed breaking and entering.

PERCENT OF YOUTH USING SUBSTANCES IN PRECEDING 24 HOURS WHO REPORTED HAVING COMMITTED EACH CATEGORY OF OFFENSE

Instant Offense (by self-report)	Total	No sub. use	Alc only	Drug only	Both Alc&Dr
Assault	15.4%	18.0%	21.0%	3.9%	10.6%
Robbery	3.4	2.6	5.9	4.6	3.5
Sex crimes	2.4	3.1	0.8	0.8	2.7
Breaking/Entering	26.1	20.4	29.4	40.0	34.5
Motor vehicle	12.6	12.8	16.8	6.9	13.3
Drug sales	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Drug possession	10.9	10.6	11.8	13.1	8.9
Weapons	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.5	2.7
Arson	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.5	3.5
Petty & Misc.	24.0	27.3	11.8	26.9	17.7
Prostitution	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

- Youth who had used either alcohol or no substance at all tended to commit more assault crimes against persons than did other drug users, while youth who had used other drugs, with or without alcohol, tended to commit more breaking and entering crimes; this could be due to economic reasons (drug users requiring money for their habit) or to the psychopharmacologic properties of the substances themselves.
- Among those reporting drug use within 24 hours preceding their crime, slightly more than one-quarter had used more than one illicit drug (these polydrug users were slightly more likely than single drug users to have been sent to TYC for sex offenses or drug sales).
- The largest percentage of offenders under the influence of either drugs or alcohol in the 24 hours before their current offense were youth arrested for breaking and entering (55 percent) or robbery (53 percent).

BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE, PERCENT OF YOUTH COMMITTING EACH INSTANT OFFENSE



Were drugs involved in the instant offense?

"WERE DRUGS IN ANY WAY INVOLVED IN YOUR INSTANT OFFENSE?"
BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE 24 HOURS PRECEDING OFFENSE

Were drugs involved?	No sub. use	Alc only	Drug only	Both Alc&Dr	Total
Yes	19.4%	28.9%	69.5%	73.9%	34.5%
No	79.3%	69.4%	27.5%	24.3%	63.8%

- ▲ When asked "Were drugs in any way involved in your instant offense?", 35 percent of the TYC respondents said yes.
- ▲ 19 percent of the youth who had not reported alcohol or other drug use before the crime nonetheless admitted that drugs had been involved in some way.
- ▲ One-third of those who said that substance use was involved had been arrested on an instant offense relating to drug sales or possession; people who were arrested for breaking and entering or arson were the next most likely to report an involvement of drugs (the most common reason for them being "Needed money to buy drugs").
- ▲ People arrested for assault were the least likely to report that their crime involved drugs.

HOW DRUGS WERE INVOLVED IN THE INSTANT OFFENSE

Drug sales	
Sold/delivered drugs	24.5 %
Drug use—economic	
Need money to buy drugs	13.4
Committed to steal drugs	0.6
Committed to protect drug supply	0.6
Drug use—psychopharmacologic	
Needed drugs to do crime	3.1
Needed drugs to remove inhibition of crime	1.2
Victimization	
Committed crime to protect self from someone on drugs	0.9
Non codable, D.K. or refused	55.6

Gangs

- **23 percent of the youth described themselves as belonging to a group of youth who considered themselves a gang AND had a specific name for their group.**
- **15 percent of the sample said either that they belonged to a group of youth that considered themselves a gang OR that their group had a name (compared to official TYC records, which indicate that only 12 percent of the youth belonged to gangs, and gang names were known for only 10 percent).**

"DO YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS EVER THINK OF YOURSELVES AS A GANG?"

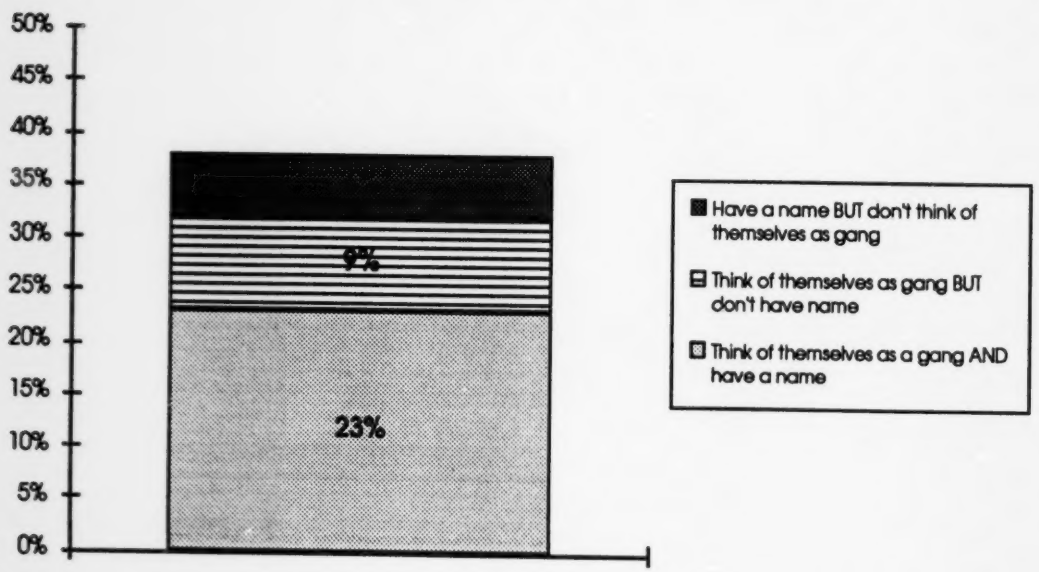
No	53.4%
Yes	34.0%
Did not have group of friends	11.2%
DK/NA	1.4%

"DOES YOUR GANG HAVE A NAME THAT YOU ARE KNOWN BY?"

No	50.5%
Yes	29.8%
Did not have group of friends	11.2%
DK/NA	8.5%

- **Boys were more likely to be gang members than girls; gang members were more likely to use alcohol and/or drugs and to be drug sellers than non-members; gang members did not show a tendency to be a particular age or ethnicity, to reside in a certain place, or to have specific school attendance patterns.**

TYC YOUTH AND GANG MEMBERSHIP



Cult Activities

Reports in the mass media suggest that there is some concern about a resurgence of cult activity among youth today, which is said to be linked to violent crime. To shed some light on this issue, the TYC youth were asked about their participation in several different forms of cult activity.

- 14 percent of TYC youth said they had participated at least once in worship of evil beings, Satan worship, or another occult activity.
- Only 7 percent of the sample had participated in these activities more than "a few times."
- For a more extended examination of Satanism among the youth in this sample, refer to Damphousse & Crouch (in press).

Future Prospects

HOW YOUTH RATED THEIR CHANCES OF STAYING OUT OF TROUBLE AFTER TYC

Excellent	61.3%
Good	24.0
Fair	8.0
Poor	1.8
Very poor	1.8
D.K.	2.0
Refused	1.1

- 85 percent of TYC youth rated their chances as "excellent" or "good" for staying out of trouble once they completed their stay in TYC.
- The predominant explanations given for positive outlooks were "I've learned my lesson," "I plan to better myself by going to school or getting a job," "I'm changing my lifestyle or my friends," "I've quit using drugs or alcohol," and "I don't like this place."
- People who assessed their chances as poor or very poor offered explanations such as "I'll continue to act in the same way," "I'll be going back to the same environment," and "I need money."

CHAPTER 3

CRIME CAREERS OF DRUG USERS AND NON-DRUG USERS

Introduction

On the basis of their reported substance use habits over the previous year, TYC youth were classified into four groups: non-heavy substance users, heavy users of alcohol only, heavy users of illicit drugs only, and heavy users of both alcohol and other drugs. To be classified as a heavy user of alcohol, the youth had to either (1) use alcohol daily and drink 6 or more drinks per drinking occasion; or (2) use alcohol more than 10 days per month and drink more than 10 drinks per occasion; or (3) report having had 5 or more alcohol-related problems in the past year. To be classified as a heavy user of illicit drugs, the youth had to either (1) use one or more illicit drug daily; or (2) spend more than $200 per month for an illicit drug; or (3) report having had five or more drug-related problems in the past year. Youth classified as non-users did not necessarily abstain from all substances, but did not have as heavy a pattern of use as those classified as users.

In the following chapter, comparisons are made between heavy users and non-heavy-users on early delinquency, criminal patterns, rates of illegal income, and gang participation.

Demographic Description of TYC Substance Users

- 52 percent of the TYC youth were heavy substance users (based on self-report); this figure corresponds to assessments made by TYC that about 58 percent of the youth exhibited signs of alcohol abuse and 52 percent abuse of other drugs.
- 9 percent reported heavy alcohol use only, 18 percent reported heavy illicit drug use only, and 25 percent reported heavy use of both alcohol and illicit drugs.
- Heavy users of drugs, alone or in combination with alcohol, are disproportionately White or Hispanic; Black youth, on the other hand, are more likely than the other ethnic groups to be either non-heavy users or alcohol-only users.
- Males were more likely than females to be either non-heavy users or alcohol-only users while females were most likely to be drug users.
- Heavy substance users were older and, probably reflecting their age, had slightly higher educational levels.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAVY SUBSTANCE USERS AND NON-HEAVY-USERS

	TOTAL	Non-heavy use	Alc only	Drug only	Both Alc&Drug
White	26.3%	16.1%	16.1%	38.2%	40.8%
Black	40.1	55.2	54.0	23.0	19.2
Hispanic	33.5	28.7	29.9	38.8	40.0
Male	92.7	94.2	96.5	88.2	91.8
6th grade or <	13.5	15.5	6.9	15.0	11.2
7th or 8th gr	47.6	48.4	48.3	47.3	46.1
Some HS	35.5	32.7	41.4	35.3	38.6
HS graduate	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Age 10-14	25.3	30.1	17.2	21.1	20.8
Age 15-17	74.6	69.1	82.8	78.9	79.2

Early Delinquency History

▲ **Heavy substance users generally began their delinquent careers earlier than youth who did not use substances heavily, and youth reporting use of both alcohol and illicit drugs had the earliest initiation of delinquency at home and with the law.**

MEAN AGE AT FIRST TROUBLE WITH PARENTS, AT SCHOOL, AND BREAKING THE LAW

	N*	Non-Heavy use	Alc only	Drug only	Both Alc&Dr
First trouble with parents	665	13.0 yrs	13.0 yrs	12.6 yrs	12.4 yrs
First trouble at school	643	12.3	11.6	12.2	12.2
First broke the law	900	12.7	12.6	12.4	11.9

*N reflects those who said they recalled a time when this occurred.

▲ **Heavy substance users report more experiences with the law than non-heavy users. This was especially true for users of illicit drugs, either alone or in addition to alcohol.**

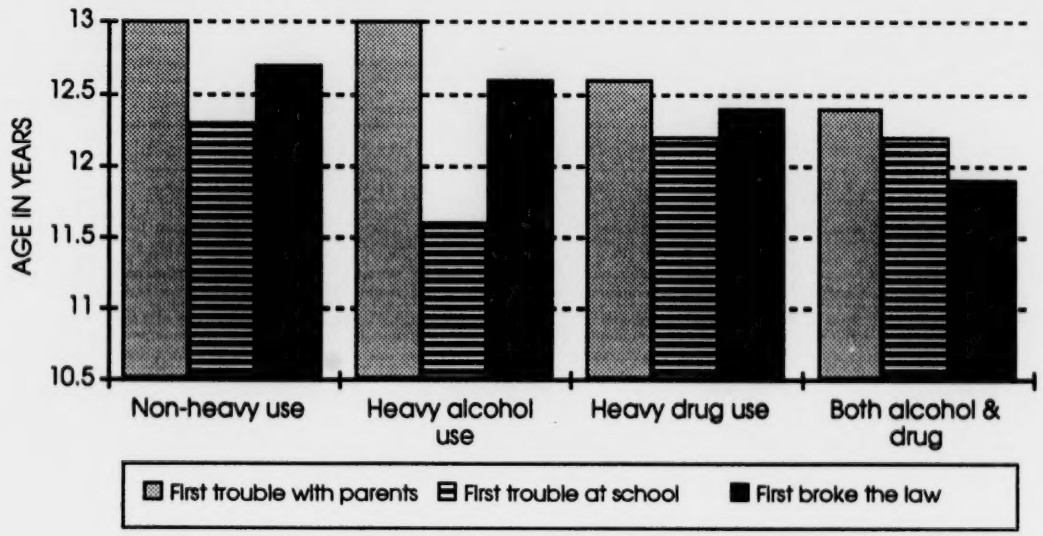
MEAN NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENT HAS BEEN...
(BY TYPE OF HEAVY SUBSTANCE USE)

	Non-Heavy use	Alc only	Drug only	Both Alc&Drug
Arrested by police*	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.7
Placed in jail or detention	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.0
Found guilty by a judge	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.4
Placed on informal probation**	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0
Placed on regular probation	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Placed in a TYC facility	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Placed on parole	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

*Other than for a traffic violation
** Informal—without seeing a judge, regular—seeing a judge

▲ **Illicit drug users were significantly more likely than either non-users or alcohol-only users to have been in a previous placement for delinquency before coming to TYC: 26 percent of non-heavy users, 25 percent of alcohol-only users, 37 percent of drug-only users, and 37 percent of drug-and-alcohol users had a delinquency placement previous to the current one.**

MEAN AGE AT FIRST TROUBLE WITH PARENTS, AT SCHOOL, AND BREAKING THE LAW



Financing the Habit

- ▲ Heavy illicit drug users received about $20 more in legal income per week than non-heavy users.
- ▲ About 70 percent or more of substance users received some illegal weekly income (compared to one-half of non-heavy users), and they were more likely than non-heavy users to report a weekly income of $400 or more from illegal sources.

WEEKLY INCOME IN LAST YEAR ON THE STREETS

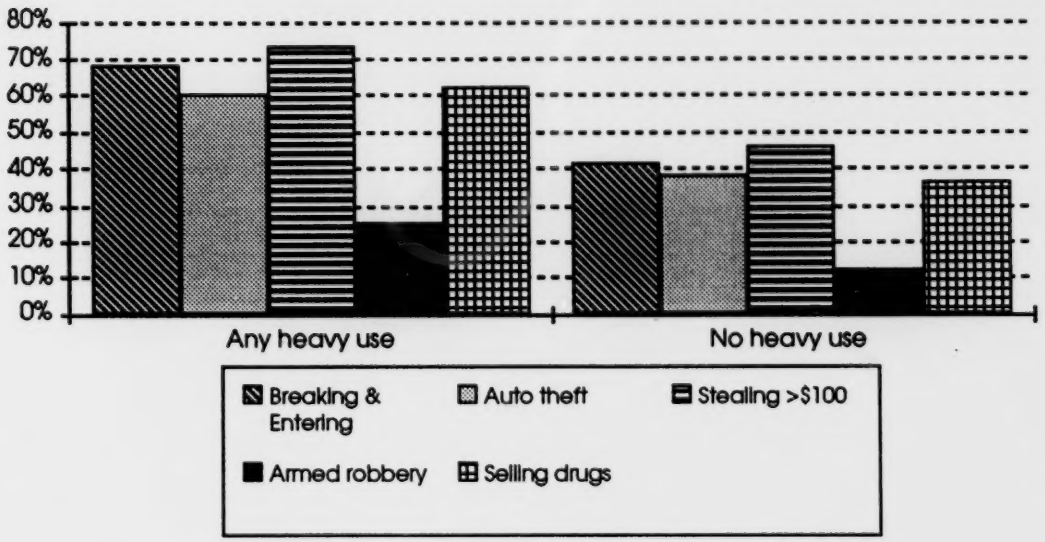
	Non-Heavy Use	Alc Only	Drug Only	Both Alc&Drug
Any legal income	59%	59%	60%	57%
Mean weekly legal income	$85	$82	$101	$109
Any illegal income	49%	69%	73%	77%
> $400 from illegal sources	33%	51%	46%	50%

Crime Patterns

TYC youth were asked, "Regardless of whether you were caught, how many times have you [committed a series of 15 offenses, ranging from shoplifting to assault and armed robbery]?" (See Supporting Tables, Chapter 2, for a full list of offenses.)

- ▲ More substance users had committed offenses, and more had done so over 100 times, than non-heavy users for almost all of the 15 criminal offenses asked about in the interview.
- ▲ Youth who used both alcohol and other drugs are more likely (as compared to alcohol-only or drug-only users) to have committed armed robbery or major theft.
- ▲ Alcohol-only users are more likely than others to have engaged in prostitution, but less likely to have committed major theft.
- ▲ Drug-only users were least likely to have ever committed armed robbery.

PERCENT EVER COMMITTING SELECTED CRIMES, HEAVY SUBSTANCE USERS AND NON-HEAVY USERS



The Instant Offense

- Based on self-report, there was no significant difference between heavy substance users and non-heavy users in the offense for which they were arrested and sent to TYC.
- Based on TYC official records, non-heavy users were more likely than heavy substance users to have been arrested for assault, possession of drugs, and sex offenses, while substance users were more likely than non-heavy-users to have been arrested for breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, and drug sales. This finding would support the idea that drug users are more likely to commit crimes for economic gain.
- TCADA's first report on TYC youth found that a substantial number of youth (especially Black youth) sold drugs but did not use them. This would help explain why non-users were frequently arrested for possession of drugs.
- When asked directly what was the one main reason they committed the crime convicted of for this sentence, youth who used drugs other than alcohol were disproportionately likely to say that they did it to get money for drugs; non-heavy users were more likely to say that either they did not commit the crime, or that they did it for emotion-based reasons such as anger or jealousy.

Gangs

- About 48 percent of heavy substance users, as compared to 33 percent of non-heavy users, reported that they belonged to a gang or a gang-like group.
- Youth who "weakly identified" with being in a gang responded that they thought of themselves as being in a gang OR had a name by which their group was known; youth who "strongly identified" with being in a gang both thought of themselves as belonging to a gang AND had a name for their group.
- About 14 percent of gang members said that their gang's primary activity was using drugs or alcohol; this figure rose to 19 percent among gang members who were classified as substance users.

PERCENT INVOLVED IN A GANG, BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE USE

	Non-Heavy Use	Alc Only	Drugs Only	Both Alc&Drg
Not in a gang	67.3%	50.6%	55.7%	49.8%
In a gang				
(Weakly Identified)	16.4%	19.5%	17.4%	19.5%
(Strongly Identified)	16.4%	29.9%	27.0%	30.7%

Cult Activities

- ▲ Only 2 percent of non-heavy substances users reported participating in cult activities (worshipping evil beings, worshipping Satan, or participating in other occult activities) several/many times, compared to 13 percent of heavy drug users and 13 percent of heavy users of both alcohol and drugs.
- ▲ Only 3 percent of alcohol-only users participated in these cult activities several/many times.

Future Prospects

- ▲ About 91 percent of non-heavy substance users rated their chances of staying out of trouble with the law after leaving TYC as "excellent" or "good."
- ▲ Users of both illicit drugs and alcohol were the least confident about their prospects of staying out of trouble; 77 percent rated their chances as "excellent" or "good," compared to 85 percent of drug-only users, and 79 percent of alcohol-only drinkers.

CHAPTER 4

CLASSIFICATION OF YOUTH BY PATTERN OF CRIME

Introduction

Although each of the 945 youth interviewed at TYC had a unique story to tell, each was roughly classified by the pattern of crime that she or he engaged in before being sent to TYC. These crime patterns, or clusters, are associated with different kinds of substance use and sociodemographic characteristics. Youth in each cluster are also compared on their level of family values, moral values, family interaction, and self esteem; see "Supporting Tables, Chapter 4" for a full description of how these measures were derived.

Note that the cluster patterns described in the following paragraphs are for general comparisons only; the characteristics described in each cluster are average values, and within each cluster there may be much variation. The characteristics of youth in a particular cluster are only relative to youth in another cluster, not relative to youth in general.

If the cluster patterns derived in this report can help distinguish youth on the basis of their behavior while in TYC or their outcomes after leaving TYC, the information could then prove useful for determining the most appropriate education and rehabilitation techniques for each category of youth.

Deriving Crime Pattern Clusters

Youth were asked how many times in the past they had engaged in any of 15 different types of delinquent activity (discussed in Chapter 2), and a factor analysis of the frequency of these crimes suggested that the 15 offenses represented 6 underlying factors or correlations.

Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6
Stolen goods	B & E	Shoplifting	Armed rob.	Sex assault	Prostitution
Weapons	Auto theft	Theft <$25	Assault		
Drug sales	Prop. dam.		Gang fight		
	Theft >$100		Other		

Since many of the youth had committed offenses in several different categories (factors) during their lifetimes, a cluster analysis was performed in order to classify youth on the basis of their propensity to commit offenses in each of the six categories. The cluster analysis yielded nine basic patterns of criminality among the TYC youth. The shortened name of the clusters are as follows:

1. "Generalist" offenders
2. Drug sellers
3. Low-violent petty thieves
4. Low-violent major thieves
5. Moderately violent petty thieves
6. Moderately violent major thieves
7. Sex offenders
8. Very violent offenders
9. Moderately violent "generalist" offenders specializing in prostitution

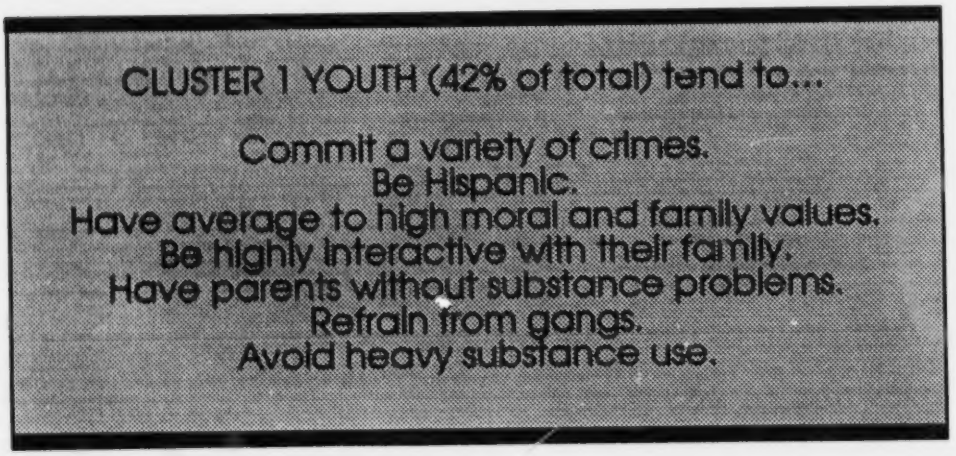
(Most of the youth had engaged in some kind of violence, if only gang fighting, during their lifetimes so the term "low-violent" actually implies moderate violence in the general sense, but is considered low relative to the amount of violence committed by youth in the other clusters).

These cluster patterns, described in more detail in the following paragraphs, are for comparative purposes only. The characteristics described in each of the nine clusters are average values, and within each cluster there may be much variation. The characteristics of youth in a particular cluster are salient only relative to youth in another cluster, not relative to youth in general. For example, if youth in a cluster are said to have low family values, this means that they are low relative to youth in other clusters in the TYC sample, not relative to Texas youth in general.

Cluster 1—"Generalist" Offenders

The largest proportion of TYC youth (42 percent) fell into Cluster 1. Youth in this group engaged in all kinds of crime, but did not specialize in any particular kind, and were not particularly violent (relative to the other youth in the sample). A typical youth in Cluster 1 had the following general characteristics:

- ▲ He was sent to TYC for a variety of offenses, and was more likely than average to say that he did not commit the crime he was convicted of, or that he was influenced by his friends to commit it.
- ▲ He was typically Hispanic, in his mid-teens, was equally likely to be from a large or small city or rural area, and attended school regularly.
- ▲ He had average to high moral and family values, and high family interaction relative to the rest of the TYC youth.
- ▲ A relatively high proportion of the parents of Cluster 1 youth were in skilled labor professions (or else were on welfare or disability), and were less likely than those of other TYC youth to have had substance problems or to have been involved in crime.
- ▲ He was not likely to be in a gang or gang-like group, and his peers were unlikely to be involved in crime.
- ▲ He was less likely than average TYC youth to be a hard-core substance user, and reported few alcohol or drug problems. Substances were not, as a rule, involved in his instant offense. If he did use substances, he reported that he began using them before beginning his criminal delinquency.
- ▲ Cluster 1 youth had average self esteem, and, unlike many of the youth in the other categories, did not often report that others thought of them as being "no good." They considered their chances of staying out of trouble in the future to be average to good.


CLUSTER 1 YOUTH (42% of total) tend to...
Commit a variety of crimes.
Be Hispanic.
Have average to high moral and family values.
Be highly interactive with their family.
Have parents without substance problems.
Refrain from gangs.
Avoid heavy substance use.

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Cluster 2—Drug Sellers

Youth in this second-largest group, which comprised 14 percent of the sample, were primarily drug dealers and only engaged in other sorts of crime coincidentally. A typical youth in Cluster 2 had the following general characteristics:

- ▲ He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for a drug-related offense (possession or sales) or for petty crimes.
- ▲ He was most likely to report committing the instant offense for money to acquire things other than drugs.
- ▲ Typically, he was Black, in his older teens, from a large city, and attended school irregularly.
- ▲ He had average moral and family values, and average interaction with his family. His parents were more likely than average to be professionals, but were likely to have been involved in crime themselves. More than the other TYC youth, his parents were likely to have been teenagers when he was born.
- ▲ His peers were involved in drug-related crime at a high rate, and he was likely to be a member of a named gang.
- ▲ He tended to have high alcohol use, reported some use of less expensive drugs, had an average number of substance problems, and was as likely as not to have used substances in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense.
- ▲ He had about average self esteem, and rated his chances of staying out of trouble as about average to good for TYC youth.

CLUSTER 2 YOUTH (14% of total) tend to...

Deal drugs.
Be Black.
Have average moral and family values.
Have parents who were teens at their birth.
Have peers involved in drug-related crime.
Be in a gang.
Drink heavily.

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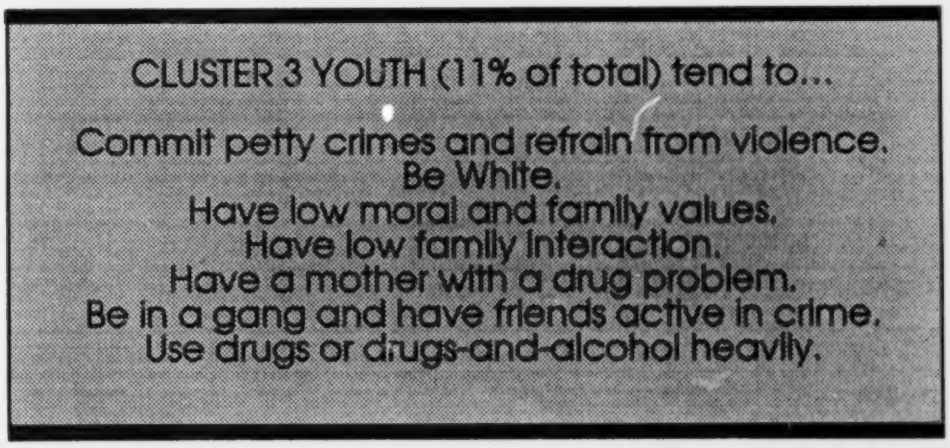
Cluster 3—Low-Violent Petty Thieves

This category, about 11 percent of the youth, contains youth who engaged primarily in petty crime, augmented by some drug trade and some major property offenses. They were relatively non-violent. A typical youth in this category would exhibit the following characteristics:

- ▲ He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for a major property crime, such as breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft or arson. Although he reported committing petty crimes more frequently, he was more likely to have gotten caught committing a major crime.
- ▲ He was more likely than average to say that he had committed the instant offense in order to get money for drugs.
- ▲ He was White, young, from a rural or small city background, and attended school irregularly. He had low moral and family values, low interaction with his family, his parents were likely to be in sales or clerical professions and his mother was likely to have had a problem with drugs.
- ▲ He was likely to be in a gang-like group, and his peers were active in crime.
- ▲ He was likely to be a drug user or drug-and-alcohol user, and favored both cheap and expensive drugs, especially inhalants, marijuana, uppers, and LSD. He reported a high number of alcohol and drug problems, was likely to have used drugs (especially marijuana or LSD) in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, and tended to say that drugs were involved in the instant offense.
- ▲ He had average self esteem, but he believed that others thought of him as being "no good."


CLUSTER 3 YOUTH (11% of total) tend to...
Commit petty crimes and refrain from violence.
Be White.
Have low moral and family values.
Have low family interaction.
Have a mother with a drug problem.
Be in a gang and have friends active in crime.
Use drugs or drugs-and-alcohol heavily.

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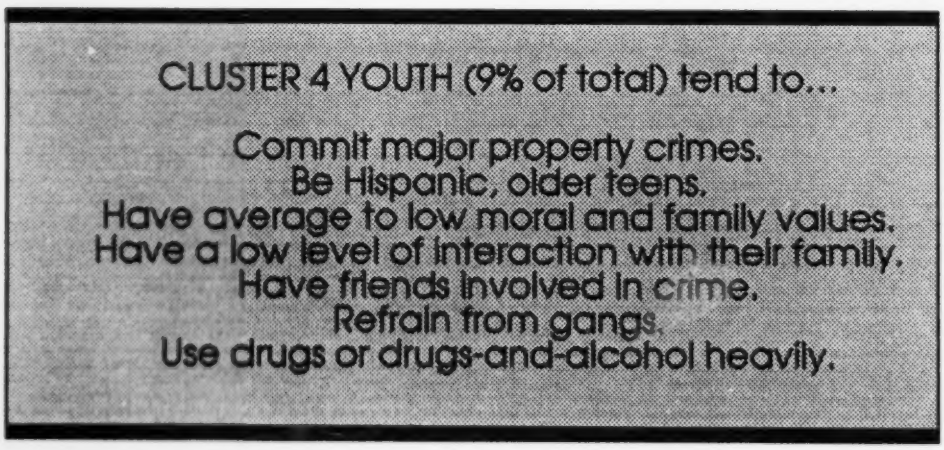
Cluster 4—Low-Violent Major Thieves

These youth engaged primarily in major property offenses, and were relatively non-violent. About 9 percent of the youth fell into this group. A typical youth in this category had the following characteristics:

- He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for a major property crime (such as breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft or arson) or for a petty crime. His crime patterns are similar to those of Cluster 3, except that the Cluster 4 youth concentrates more on major property crime rather than petty crime. Ironically, though, he is more likely than the Cluster 3 youth to be arrested and booked for a petty crime.
- He was more likely than average to say he had committed his instant offense for "emotional" reasons (anger/jealousy, kicks or thrills) and less likely to have done it for money.
- Typically, he was Hispanic and older, equally likely to come from a small or large city or a rural area. His school attendance, moral and family values were average to low and he had low interaction with his family. His parents were likely to be administrators or managers.
- His peers were very involved in crime, but he was no more likely than average to be in a gang or gang-like group.
- He was likely to be a drug user or a drug-and-alcohol user, and favored both inexpensive and expensive drugs, especially marijuana and crack. He had only an average number of alcohol and drug problems, compared to other TYC youth. He was likely to have used drugs (especially cocaine or crack) in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, but was no more likely than average to say that drugs were involved in the instant offense.
- He had relatively high self esteem, although he believed that others thought of him as being "no good," and he rated his chances of staying out of trouble in the future as below average.


CLUSTER 4 YOUTH (9% of total) tend to...
Commit major property crimes.
Be Hispanic, older teens.
Have average to low moral and family values.
Have a low level of interaction with their family.
Have friends involved in crime.
Refrain from gangs.
Use drugs or drugs-and-alcohol heavily.

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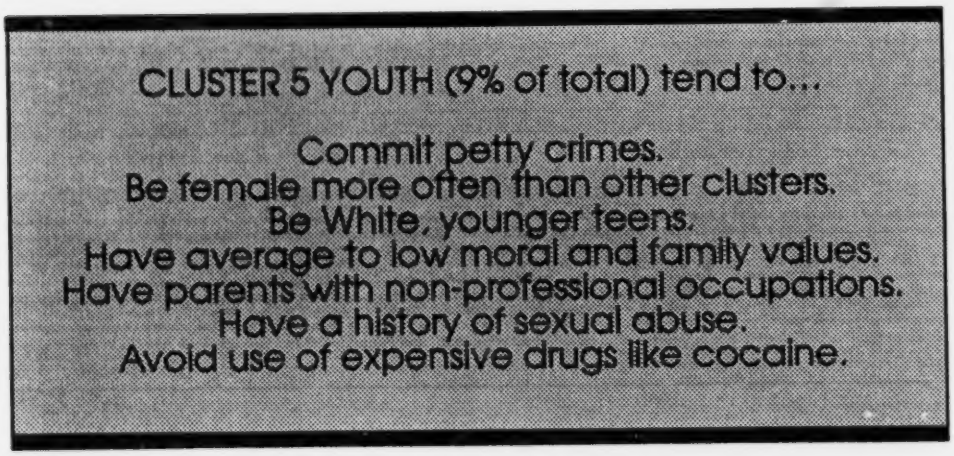
Cluster 5—Moderately Violent Petty Thieves

Nine percent of the youth fall into this group, which is characterized by petty crime with some violence. There was a higher percentage of girls in this group than in the other groups. The instant offense was typically a petty crime, and was committed for "emotional" reasons. The typical youth in this category had the following characteristics:

- ▲ He was White and a young teen, from a small city or rural area, and may or may not have attended school regularly.
- ▲ He had average to low moral and family values and average to low interaction with his family. His parents were less likely than average for TYC youth to have a professional-level occupation.
- ▲ He was more likely than average to have a history of sexual abuse; his peers were involved in crime at an average rate, but were not likely to be involved in drug-related crimes.
- ▲ He was less likely than average to be in a named gang, but somewhat more likely than average to be in a gang-like affiliation.
- ▲ His substance use was about average for TYC youth, and he was unlikely to use expensive drugs, especially cocaine, crack or uppers. He reported an average number of substance-related problems. He was likely to have used alcohol in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, but reported that substances were not involved in the instant offense.
- ▲ He had relatively low self esteem, and thought of himself as "no good" in addition to believing that others thought he was "no good." He rated his chances of staying out of trouble as slightly below average for TYC youth.


CLUSTER 5 YOUTH (9% of total) tend to...
Commit petty crimes.
Be female more often than other clusters.
Be White, younger teens.
Have average to low moral and family values.
Have parents with non-professional occupations.
Have a history of sexual abuse.
Avoid use of expensive drugs like cocaine.

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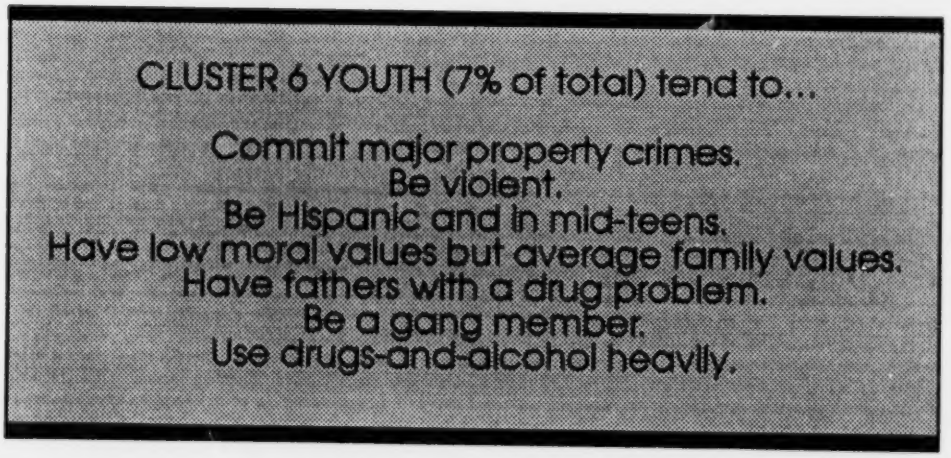
Cluster 6 - Moderately Violent Major Thieves

Youth in this group engaged primarily in major property offenses, with some drug trade. They were, however, more likely than youth in Cluster 4 to be violent. They accounted for about 7 percent of the sample. A typical youth in this category exhibited the following characteristics:

- He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for a major property crime. He was most likely to give "opportunistic" reasons for committing the instant offense (*i.e.*, perfect opportunity, did not think would get caught or punished, crime easier than working).
- Typically, he was Hispanic, in his mid-teens, from a large city, and his school attendance was irregular.
- His moral values were low but his family values were average. However, he had low interaction with his family. His parents were likely to be administrators or managers, and his father was likely to have had a drug problem.
- His peers were very involved in crime, and he was likely to be in a named gang.
- He was likely to be a drug-and-alcohol user, favoring both cheap and expensive drugs, especially marijuana, cocaine and crack. He reported a high number of alcohol and drug problems. He was likely to have used alcohol and drugs (especially marijuana, cocaine, crack or psychedelics) in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, and to have said that drugs were involved in some way in the instant offense.
- He had average self esteem, although he believed that others thought of him as being "no good," and he rated his chances of staying out of trouble in the future as below average.


CLUSTER 6 YOUTH (7% of total) tend to...
Commit major property crimes.
Be violent.
Be Hispanic and in mid-teens.
Have low moral values but average family values.
Have fathers with a drug problem.
Be a gang member.
Use drugs-and-alcohol heavily.

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Cluster 7 - Sex Offenders

These youth engaged significantly more than their peers in sexual assault. They comprised about 4 percent of the youth. A youth in Cluster 7 had a much higher than average history of sexual abuse in his childhood, and exhibited the following characteristics:

- He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for a sex crime.
- He was White, in his mid-teens, equally likely to come from a small or large city or a rural area, and attended school regularly.
- He had low to average moral and family values and average interaction with his family. His parents were likely to be at the low end of the socio-economic scale, and both his parents were likely to have had drug problems.
- His peers were involved in crime at a rate that is about average for TYC youth, but he was likely to belong to a gang.
- His substance use was average for TYC youth, and his main use was of inhalants and cocaine. He reported few substance-related problems. He was not likely to have used substances in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, and generally felt that substances were not involved in any way in the instant offense.
- He had relatively low self esteem, and tended to think of himself as "no good." He considered that he had an average chance, as compared to other TYC youth, of staying out of trouble in the future.

CLUSTER 7 YOUTH (4% of total) tend to...

Commit sexual assault.
Have a history of childhood sexual abuse.
Be White and in mid-teens.
Have low to average moral and family values.
Belong to a gang.
Mainly use inhalants and cocaine.
Have low self esteem.

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Cluster 8 - Very Violent Offenders

This is a hard-core group comprising about 3 percent of the TYC youth. Youth in this group were among the most deviant of the TYC sample. A youth in Cluster 8 was assaultive (personal assault and armed robbery, but not sexual assault), additionally engaged in some drug trade and some major property crime, and was likely to exhibit some of the following characteristics:

- ▲ He was most likely to have been sent to TYC for assault or robbery, and was likely to give "emotional" reasons for committing it.
- ▲ He was in his mid-teens, of any ethnicity, from either a large or small city or rural area, and his school attendance was average.
- ▲ His moral and family values were low and he had low interaction with his family. His parents were likely to be administrators/managers or in skilled labor, and one of them had typically been involved in crime themselves.
- ▲ His peers were very involved in crime, and he was likely to be in a named gang.
- ▲ He was likely to be an alcohol or drug-and-alcohol user, and favored both cheap and expensive drugs, especially inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, uppers and psychedelics. He reported a high number of alcohol and drug problems. He was likely to have used alcohol and drugs (especially marijuana) in the 24 hours preceding the instant offense, and to say that drugs were involved in some way in the instant offense.
- ▲ He reported that his involvement in crime began before his substance use.
- ▲ He had average self esteem, although he believed that others thought of him as being "no good," and he rated his chances of staying out of trouble in the future as poor.

CLUSTER 8 YOUTH (3% of total) tend to...

Be very violent.
Have low moral and family values.
Have low interaction with family.
Have a parent with a criminal history.
Be in a gang.
Have many substance-related problems.
Use drugs before their instant offense.

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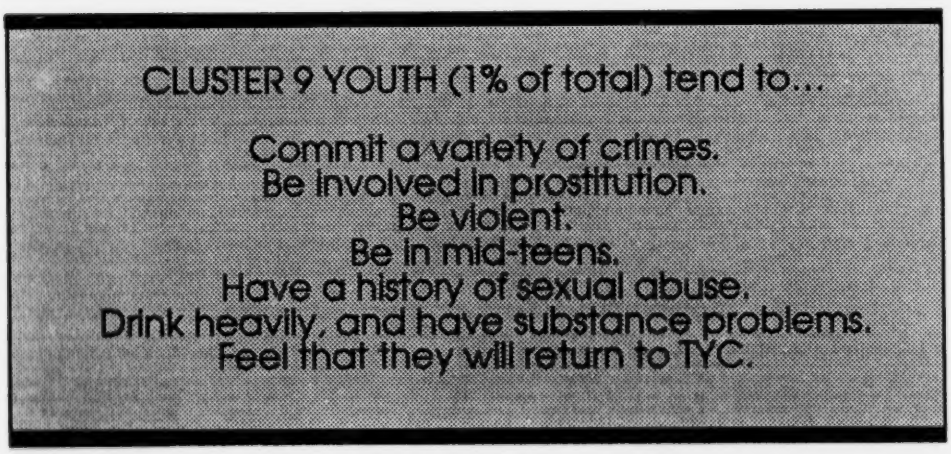
Cluster 9 - Moderately Violent "Generalist" Offenders Specializing in Prostitution

This was a small, heterogeneous group of youth who committed a variety of types of offenses and committed them often. Only 1 percent (10 youth) fell into this group, so it is difficult to characterize them. Unlike most of the youth in the other groups, they had been involved in frequent prostitution (though 8 out of 10 are male), but had also been frequently involved in other offenses, including a fair amount of violence. Five of the ten were sent to TYC on charges of violence, including murder.

- Only one youth in this group was Hispanic, six were Black, and three were White. There were no young teens, and seven were in their mid-teens. They came equally from small and large towns.
- Their parents were more likely than average to be administrators/managers or similar. Their moral and family values, family interaction, school attendance, and peer environment were average, but they were more likely than average to have a history of sexual abuse. They were also more likely than average to be in a named gang.
- They tended to be heavy alcohol users, and, if they used drugs, to use expensive ones, especially crack. They reported a relatively high number of substance problems. They began their crime careers before their drug use.
- Youth in this group had relatively low self esteem, and tended to think of themselves as "no good." They rated their chances of staying out of trouble as below average for TYC youth.


CLUSTER 9 YOUTH (1% of total) tend to...
Commit a variety of crimes.
Be involved in prostitution.
Be violent.
Be in mid-teens.
Have a history of sexual abuse.
Drink heavily, and have substance problems.
Feel that they will return to TYC.

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Relationship of Instant Offense to Cluster

The clusters were developed on the basis of self-reported past offenses. For the most part, the instant offense was generally representative of the type of crime the youth reported committing in the past, as reflected in his/her cluster membership. For instance, Cluster 2 (drug sellers) were disproportionately likely to have been arrested in the instant offense for drug sales or possession, Cluster 7 (sexual assault) for sexual assault, Cluster 8 (violent offenders) for assault or robbery, and people whose crime patterns involved predominantly property offenses (Clusters 3, 4, 5 and 6) for major or petty theft. Where self-report and TYC report of the instant offense differed, neither was consistently closer to what would be expected from the crime patterns reported by the youth; in other words, sometimes the self-reported instant offenses were closer to the overall crime pattern and sometimes the TYC-reported instant offenses were closer.

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CHAPTER 5

COMPARISON OF TYC YOUTH AND TDC ADULTS

Introduction

Barring effective intervention, a substantial proportion of the TYC youth will go on to become adult criminals. Therefore it is relevant to compare the responses of TYC youth to those of adults in the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) system who were interviewed using a similar instrument in 1988 (see TCADA report ***Substance Use Among Texas Department of Corrections Inmates, 1988****). Comparisons were limited to males because only males in TDC were interviewed. When considering the meaning of the comparisons, note that the TDC inmates were not only older but were more predominantly White and less Hispanic than the TYC youth.*

Crime Motives

TYC youth and TDC adults were asked, "What would you say is the one main reason you committed the crime you were convicted of for this sentence?"

- ▲ TYC youth were more likely than TDC inmates to admit committing the crime that got them detained (although they sometimes self-reported a less severe offense than that recorded officially by TYC).
- ▲ TYC youth tended to name emotion-based motives (anger/jealousy, kicks/thrill) more often than economic motives when compared to adults in TDC.
- ▲ A large percentage of both TYC youth and TDC inmates gave crime motives which were difficult to classify (coded "Other" below).

WHAT IS THE ONE MAIN REASON YOU COMMITTED THE CRIME?

	TDC sample N=1026	TYC sample N=847
Denied committing crime	17.6 %	6.8 %
Refused to answer	0.6	1.7
Didn't think I'd get caught	5.7	6.3
Didn't think I'd be punished	0.8	0.4
Anger/jealousy	4.9	7.4
Just doing what others do	1.0	1.2
Was a perfect opportunity	1.7	0.2
Needed the money for drugs	9.6	5.3
Needed the money for other	11.1	1.8
Kicks, thrill	3.3	5.1
Crime is easier than working	2.2	0.6
Most of my friends were doing	2.0	2.6
Other	37.6	57.7
Don't know	1.9	3.0

Involvement of Drugs in the Instant Offense

Inmates and TYC youth were asked if drugs were in any way involved in the offense for which they were imprisoned and, if so, how drugs were involved. Discussion below is limited to respondents in both samples who admitted committing the crime for which they were sentenced.

- 42 percent of the TDC inmates and 36 percent of the TYC youth said that drugs were a factor in their instant offense, but the ways in which drugs were involved were different for the two groups.
- 26 percent of the TDC sample and 13 percent of the TYC sample said they had been arrested for drug possession or for selling or delivering drugs.
- 12 percent of the TDC sample and 6 percent of the TYC youth identified drugs as a primary motivational factor in their crime (i.e., the crime was committed to directly obtain drugs, obtain money to buy drugs, or to protect their drug supply).
- Few TDC inmates (3 percent) or TYC youth (2 percent) reported taking drugs before the instant offense to reduce anxieties associated with committing the crime.
- 15 percent of TYC youth gave other reasons that were difficult to classify (coded as "Other" below).

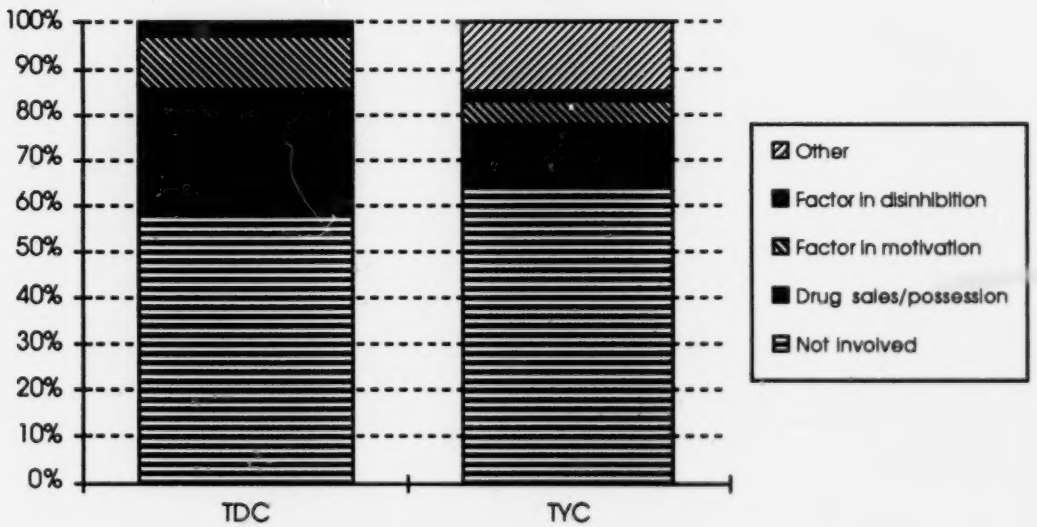
WERE DRUGS IN ANY WAY INVOLVED IN THE INSTANT OFFENSE?

	TDC sample N=826	TYC sample N=775
Yes	41.8%	35.7%
No	55.5	62.2
Don't Know	1.6	1.5
Refuse	1.2	0.5

HOW WERE THEY INVOLVED ?

NA - Question not asked	58.2%	64.2%
Drug sales or possession	26.5	12.6
Factor in motivation	11.8	5.5
Factor in disinhibition	3.1	1.7
Other	—	15.2
Don't know	0.4	0.6

"HOW WERE DRUGS INVOLVED IN THE INSTANT OFFENSE?"
(TYC YOUTH AND TDC ADULTS)

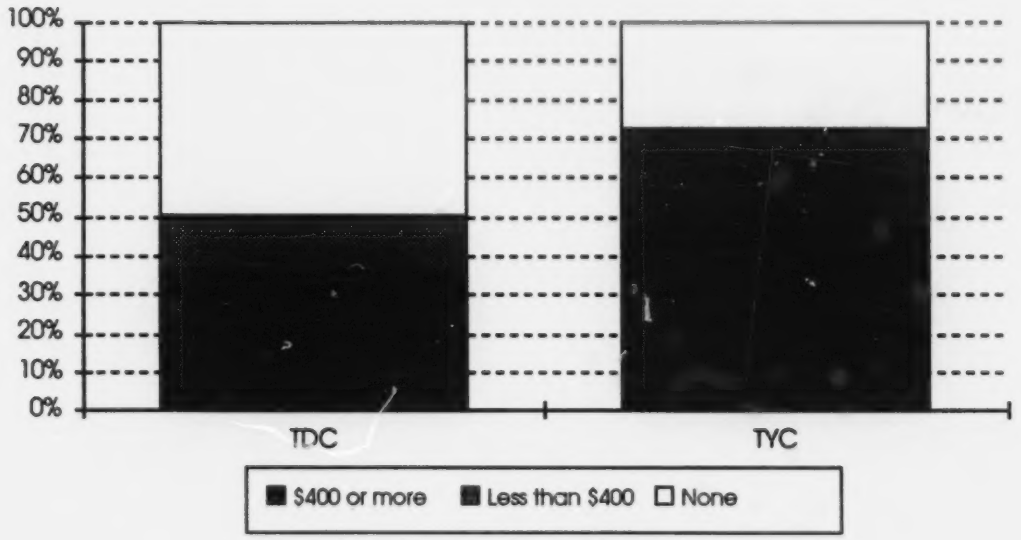


Illegal income: Does Crime Pay?

Both samples were asked, "In the last year you were on the street, about how much money would you say you made per week from illegal activity?"

- ▲ TYC youth were more likely to report illegal income than were TDC inmates.
- ▲ 72 percent of TYC youth, compared to only 49 percent of TDC inmates, received some illegal income.
- ▲ 25 percent of the TYC sample, compared to 13 percent of the TDC sample, estimated illegal incomes of less than $400 per week.
- ▲ 47 percent of TYC youth and 37 percent of TDC inmates estimated illegal incomes of $400 per week or more.

WEEKLY INCOME FROM ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES,
TYC YOUTH AND TDC ADULTS



Substance Use Patterns and Expenditures for Drugs

TDC inmates and TYC youth were classified into one of four groups based on self-reported substance use patterns and/or expenditures for illicit drugs:

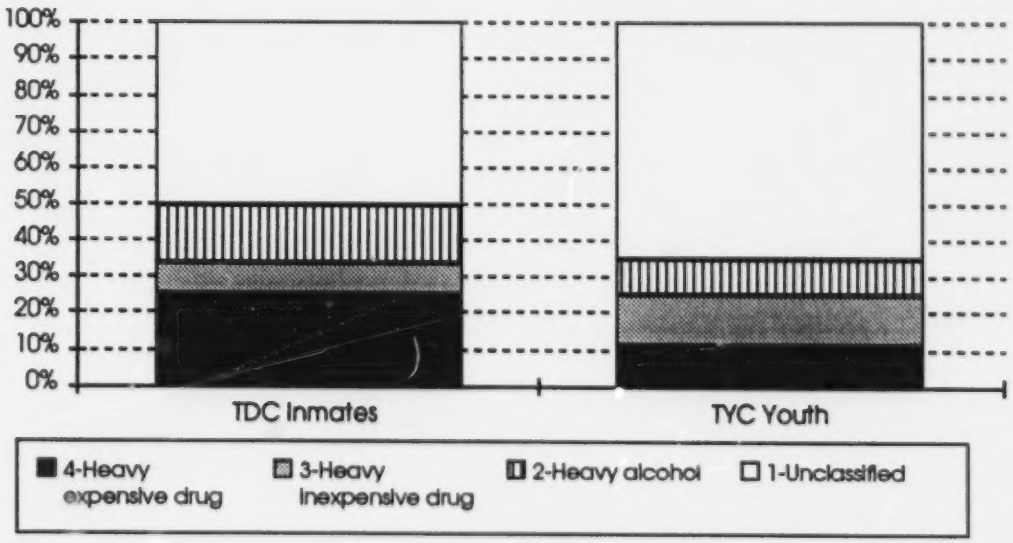
Typ 1: Unclassified substance use pattern. May use drugs and/or alcohol but are not daily users of any substance and did not spend as much as $200 for any illegal drug in the past month. About 51 percent of TDC inmates and 66 percent of TYC youth were grouped as Type 1.

Type 2: Heavy alcohol use pattern. Drink alcohol daily and consume at least six drinks per occasion. Alternately, drank more than 10 drinks on more than 10 days per month. Report no daily use or expenditure of $200 or more for any illicit drug. About 16 percent of TDC inmates and 10 percent of TYC youth were grouped as Type 2.

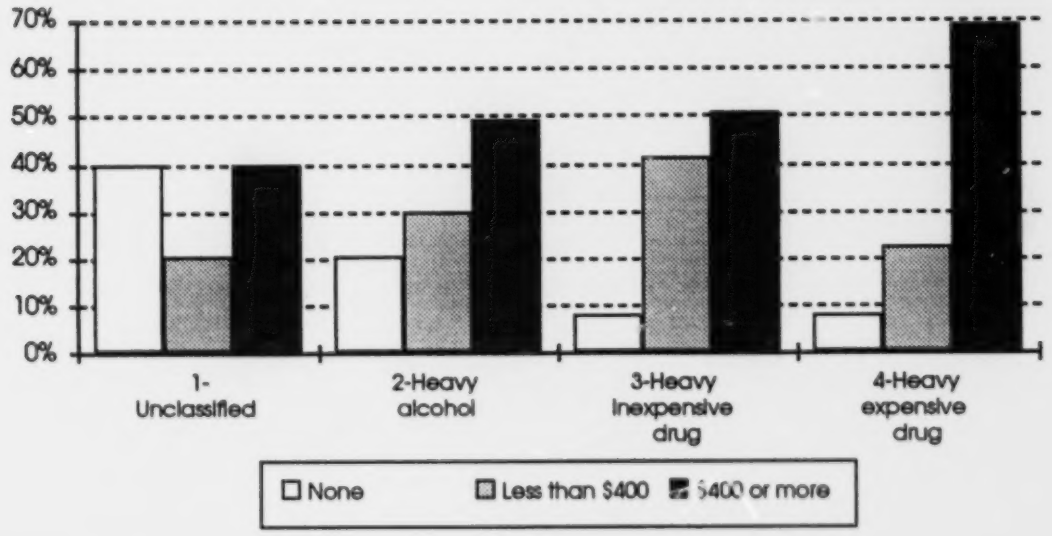
Type 3: Heavy use of less expensive illicit drugs. Use marijuana, downers or hallucinogens daily, or spent $200 in the past month for one of these drugs. Some 9 percent of TDC inmates and 14 percent of TYC youth were grouped as Type 3.

Type 4: Heavy use of more expensive illicit drugs. Use cocaine, amphetamines, heroin, or other opiates daily. About 25 percent of the TDC sample and 11 percent of the TYC youth had this pattern.

TYC YOUTH AND TDC INMATES, PERCENT IN EACH CATEGORY OF HEAVY SUBSTANCE USE



ILLEGAL INCOME BY TYPE OF
HEAVY SUBSTANCE INVOLVEMENT



- More TYC youth reported use of the less expensive illicit drugs than did TDC inmates; otherwise, TYC youth are more likely to have an unclassified use pattern.
- The higher percentage of TYC youth with unclassified heavy substance use may reflect the fact that they are younger and still experimenting with a variety of substances.
- Although TYC youth report a higher average illicit income than do TDC inmates, they report heavy use of expensive drugs half as often.
- 69 percent of the TYC inmates with heavy use of expensive drugs (Type 4) report high weekly illegal incomes ($400 or more), as compared to about 43 percent of the other types.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVEMENT, TYC YOUTH

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
In school	69.9%	58.8%	65.4%	38.7%
Unemployed	8.4	11.2	14.6	19.4
Employed Part-time	11.7	12.5	13.6	21.5
Employed Full-time	10.0	17.5	6.4	20.4

- Type 1 (unclassified use) TYC youth were the most likely to be in school in the past year, and the least likely to be unemployed; Type 4 youth (heavy use of expensive drugs) were the least likely to be in school, and more likely than average to be either unemployed or employed part- or full-time.
- Type 2 (heavy alcohol use) youth were more likely than average to be employed full-time, while Type 3 (heavy use of inexpensive drugs) were more likely than average to be employed part-time.

CHAPTER 6

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND SUBSTANCE USE

Introduction

A statistical relationship between substance use and crime has been recognized for years, but the "whys" and "hows" have yet to be fully explained. There are several hypotheses about the way drugs and delinquency are related. "Drugs cause crime" theories hold that criminal activity results from drug use because of one of the following reasons: (1) drugs have psychopharmacologic effects which may lead to disinhibited, irrational or violent behavior; (2) drug users, especially users of expensive substances, need large and easy-to-obtain incomes to support their habits; and (3) drug users and drug sellers become habituated to criminal activity and then move on to committing other illegal acts. The "crime causes drug abuse" theories state that drug use may be a natural outgrowth of other deviant lifestyles. This model suggests that people involved in crime are part of a subculture in which there is increased access to drugs and more modeling of drug use behavior, and they will therefore be more likely to participate in use themselves.

The notion that "underlying factors cause both drug abuse and crime" suggests that criminal activity and drug abuse may not be linked to each other causally, but that they share a variety of common explanatory factors. For instance, issues of adolescent autonomy and identity, family characteristics, social support and belonging, and "structural" factors, such as poverty, unemployment and housing, may be related both to crime and to drug use in similar ways.

Following is a brief discussion of the TYC data as it relates to these various theories of crime and substance use.

Psychopharmacologic Effects

Research on the psychopharmacologic effect of chemical substances suggests that the criminal behavioral effect of substances is most evident with alcohol and with a few particular illicit substances (amphetamines, cocaine, and hallucinogens). The amount, timing and combination of substances used are also possibly related to the behavioral effects. For instance, certain substances provoke more irrational behavior during the withdrawal stage than during the time that the user is under the influence of a full dose. Conversely, certain drugs may produce a calming psychopharmacologic effect which may be used to self-medicate violent tendencies. Finally, an ironic association between drug use and crime is the psychopharmacological effect which leads to victimization; for example, intoxication may increase one's chances of being a victim of a robbery or mugging.

Although there is abundant literature on the psychopharmacologic properties and effects of various drugs, measuring the direct relationship between drugs and crime is difficult, because of so many intervening personal and situational variables. Therefore, the data on youths entering TYC can only be used to speculate about the existence of a psychopharmacologic effect.

If alcohol or drugs were precipitating crime through a psychopharmacologic effect, one might expect to see substance users commit more personal violence as opposed to property crimes oriented toward acquiring income. That is, people would not commit their crimes specifically for the purpose of getting money but rather because they were acting irrationally due to drug use.

As seen in the data presented in previous chapters, instant offenses involving personal violence (assault, robbery) were more often associated with alcohol use in the 24 hours preceding the offense than with other drug use. This is consistent with other research which suggests that alcohol has stronger psychopharmacologic effects than many other substances. Among youth who had committed acts of personal violence, alcohol users were more likely than drug users to have committed personal assault, while drug users were more likely to have committed robbery (i.e., economic-based violence). On the other hand, youth who had used no substances in the past 24 hours were just as likely as youth who had drunk alcohol to have been arrested for personal violence, and less likely than youth who had used drugs to have been arrested for robbery. One could conclude that it is not so much that alcohol use precipitates violence, but that use of other drugs may have a dampening effect on violence, except where it generates income. Other research findings have suggested this conclusion.

Another way of addressing this question is to look at lifetime patterns of crime. Based on recollection and self-report, the majority (78 percent) of past offenses of TYC youth were committed while the perpetrator was not using any substances at all. Of the offenses that were committed under the influence, it was somewhat more likely for the perpetrator to report that he was using drugs, either alone or in combination with alcohol, than to report that he was using alcohol alone. The offenses that were most likely to have been committed while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs were armed robbery, property damage or destruction, gang fights, breaking and entering, and prostitution (i.e., lucrative rather than personal-violence crimes). Petty crimes, however, were the least likely to have occurred under the influence. There were no particular kinds of offenses that were more likely to be committed under the influence of alcohol than other drugs.

The data do not allow determination of the exact relationship between the kind, amount and combination of the actual drugs ingested, the timing of ingestion relative to the offenses committed, and the precise nature of the offenses. This kind of information would be necessary in order to tease out a possible psychopharmacologic effect of drugs on crime.

Economic Compulsive Theories

The "economic-compulsive" model (Goldstein 1985) suggests that users of expensive drugs which involve compulsive patterns of use commit economically motivated crime in order to support their habit. While the primary motivation is to obtain money to purchase drugs, violence may result from the social context in which the economic crime is perpetrated (*e.g.*, the offender's nervousness, the victim's reaction, the availability of weapons, or the intercession of bystanders).

According to this model, data should show that drug users are more likely than non-drug users to engage in economically rewarding crime, and that users of drugs such as heroin and cocaine (expensive drugs typified by compulsive patterns of use) are more likely than users of other drugs to engage in this kind of crime.

Data from the TYC survey partially support such a finding. In looking at psychopharmacologic effects of the substances, the analysis focused on drug use at the time of the crime and found that drug users were more likely to commit economically motivated crimes. Similarly, habitual users of either alcohol or other drugs were more likely than non-substance-users to commit an economically motivated instant offense, such as robbery and theft, and less likely than non-users to commit an act of personal assault. There was a slight, but not statistically significant, tendency for users of expensive drugs to be less likely to commit personal assault than users of cheap drugs or alcohol or non-substance-users, but they were not noticeably more likely to commit economically oriented instant offenses, which the economic-compulsive theory would have implied.

When asked directly if drugs were in any way involved in the instant offense, youth who said that drugs were involved (in some way other than possession or sales) were more likely than those who said that drugs were not involved to have been arrested for breaking and entering, and less likely to have been arrested for personal assault. This was especially true of those who said that they were trying to get money for drugs as opposed to other forms of drug involvement, such as needing to take drugs in order to commit the crime. Conversely, there was no difference between those who said drugs were involved and those who said drugs were not involved in arrests for robbery, motor vehicle theft or petty theft. While breaking and entering can be part of an economically lucrative crime, it is not unambiguously so, and the absence of a difference in other forms of economically motivated crime does not allow this evidence to support the economic-compulsive hypothesis.

When looking at youths' reports of their crime histories, there is slightly more evidence for the economic-compulsive theory. The offenses most likely to have been committed while trying to get drugs or money for drugs were breaking and entering, stealing more than $100, armed robbery, prostitution, and drug sales.

Systemic Violence of Drug-selling Culture Theories

"Systemic violence" (Goldstein 1985) refers to the traditionally aggressive patterns of interaction within the system of drug distribution and use, such as disputes over territory or over drugs, violence as a means of enforcing norms or meting out punishment for informing, selling adulterated drugs or failing to pay one's debts, and retaliation.

The term "systemic" suggests that crime, violence and drug selling and using are part of an overall integrated system of social behavior, with probable mutual cause and effect on each other. While it would be almost impossible to "prove" such a relationship, we can look at data from the youth study to examine which sociodemographic and behavioral factors are most associated with violence, drug use and drug selling.

Drug Using, Drug Selling, and Violence

Youth were considered drug sellers if they reported selling drugs five or more times in their lifetimes. Youth were considered to have a history of violent behavior if they reported that they had committed assault or robbery five or more times in their lifetimes. Youth were defined as substance users according to the criteria described in the Introduction to Chapter 3 of this report. In the following two tables, drug users only and drug-and-alcohol users are combined into the single category of Drug Users.

Of the entire sample of TYC youth, 11 percent were at the same time self-reported substance users and drug sellers and had a history of violent behavior. Thirty-two percent were neither users, sellers nor violent. The remaining 57 percent of the youth had some combination of the three behaviors, as the table below reveals.

PERCENTAGE OF TYC YOUTH WHO ARE SUBSTANCE USERS, DRUG SELLERS AND/OR WHO HAVE A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

Non-users	Non-sellers	Non-violent	31.9%
Users	Non-sellers	Non-violent	22.6
Users	Sellers	Non-violent	14.8
Users	Sellers	Violent	11.1
Non-users	Sellers	Non-violent	8.2
Users	Non-sellers	Violent	4.7
Non-users	Non-sellers	Violent	3.8
Non-users	Sellers	Violent	2.8
			100%

Relationship of Drug Selling, Substance Use and Violence Among TYC Youth

The following table shows that youth who sell drugs are more likely than youth who do not to report a history of violent behavior. Thirty-eight percent of drug-selling youth, as compared to 13 percent of non-drug-selling youth, report that they have committed assault or robbery five or more times in their lifetimes.

More drug-selling youth report substance use than non-sellers: 57 percent of drug sellers as compared to 36 percent of non-sellers are heavy users of drugs or drugs and alcohol; another

13 percent of drug sellers, as compared to 7 percent of non-sellers, are heavy users of alcohol only.

Youth who use drugs are more likely to report a history of violence (31 percent) as compared to alcohol-only users (22 percent report violence) or non-substance users (14 percent).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG SELLING, SUBSTANCE USE, AND VIOLENCE AMONG TYC YOUTH

	DRUG SELLERS	HISTORY OF VIOLENCE	NON-SUB. USER	ALCOHOL ONLY	DRUG USERS
Non drug seller		13.4%	57.3%	7.1%	35.5%
Drug Seller		37.8%	29.8%	13.0%	57.2%
History low violence	29.6%		51.7%	9.3%	39.0%
History high violence	62.1%		29.6%	9.2%	61.2%
Non substance user	22.6%	14.3%			
Alcohol only user	50.6%	22.4%			
Drug or dr+alc user	47.5%	31.3%			

All variables are derived from self report, and are thus likely to be correlated with each other if only because youth with a tendency to greater disclosure will tend to report more drug use, more drug selling, and more violence.

Background Variables

The table on the following page lists some background sociodemographic and behavioral characteristics believed to be related to violence, substance use and drug selling, and shows the percentage of TYC youth with each background characteristic who self-report drug selling, substance use or violence. Many of the background factors associated with violence are also associated with drug use or drug selling, but that there are some interesting exceptions.

Coming from a large city is jointly associated with having a history of violence, being a drug seller, and being a heavy drinker only. Interestingly, it is also associated with being a non-substance user, while coming from a small city or rural area is associated with being a user of drugs other than alcohol.

Attending school irregularly, having a parent with a drug problem and **low family interaction** are also jointly associated with reporting a history of violence, drug selling, and drug use.

Youth whose **parents' professions** fell into the two lowest groups (welfare/disability or unskilled labor) were the least likely to report a history of violent delinquency. Interestingly, youth whose parents were administrators, managers or professionals were the most likely to be drug sellers, while youth whose parents were on welfare or disability were the least likely. There was no relationship between parents' profession and whether or not a youth had used substances.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CORRELATES OF DRUG SELLING, VIOLENT HISTORY, AND SUBSTANCE USE*: TYC YOUTH 1989

	DRUG SELLERS	VIOLENT HISTORY	NON SUB. USERS	ALCOHOL USERS ONLY	DRUG USERS
Youth Background					
Small city/rural	31.0%	19.6%	43.1%	7.7%	49.2%
Large city	42.1%	26.1%	52.8%	10.6%	36.6%
White	35.6%	28.3%	28.9%	5.7%	65.4%
Black	44.5%	21.0%	65.1%	12.5%	22.4%
Hispanic	26.3%	19.5%	40.6%	8.3%	51.1%
Irregular school attendance	43.5%	27.7%	36.4%	9.4%	54.2%
Regular school attendance	29.3%	17.3%	58.8%	9.2%	32.0%
Parental/Family					
Not on AFDC / Medicaid	36.8%	21.2%	45.0%	9.8%	45.2%
Receives AFDC / Medicaid	34.3%	25.5%	53.5%	7.7%	38.8%
Welfare/disability	24.3%	16.8%	58.8%	6.9%	34.3%
Unskilled labor	32.4%	14.7%	46.2%	12.1%	41.8%
Skilled labor	33.3%	27.7%	46.4%	9.4%	44.3%
Sales/clerical	41.9%	20.2%	44.2%	4.7%	51.2%
Administrator/manager	48.8%	30.4%	37.5%	8.8%	53.8%
Professional	46.2%	25.8%	48.4%	11.0%	40.7%
Parents no crime	34.0%	21.9%	48.8%	9.1%	42.1%
Parents committed crime	45.5%	25.0%	40.6%	9.0%	50.3%
Siblings no crime	34.8%	21.2%	49.2%	9.1%	41.7%
Siblings committed crime	37.6%	26.7%	41.5%	9.9%	48.6%
Father no alcohol problem	36.4%	21.9%	52.8%	10.6%	36.5%
Father had alc problem	39.4%	23.0%	32.5%	7.6%	59.8%
Mother no alcohol problem	35.9%	22.0%	48.8%	10.0%	41.2%
Mother had alc problem	39.0%	20.7%	31.7%	6.1%	62.2%
Father no drug problem	35.2%	20.3%	50.9%	9.7%	39.4%
Father had drug problem	48.0%	31.7%	24.2%	8.9%	66.9%
Mother no drug problem	35.4%	20.8%	49.3%	9.5%	41.3%
Mother had drug problem	40.0%	32.0%	29.7%	9.5%	60.8%
Youth lived with no parent	28.9%	21.6%	47.1%	12.8%	40.1%
Youth lived with one parent	40.2%	25.5%	46.9%	8.6%	44.5%
Youth lived with both parents	31.2%	15.9%	48.5%	8.2%	43.3%
Low family interaction	45.8%	36.7%	25.8%	10.0%	64.2%
High family interaction	33.0%	17.4%	54.8%	9.1%	36.1%

*Drug Seller = Self-reported selling drugs five or more times in lifetime;
Violent History = Self-reported committing non-sexual assault or robbery five or more times in lifetime;
Drug Users = Heavy use of drugs and alcohol or drugs only.

Youth who **lived with both parents** were less likely, and youth who lived with one parent more likely, to report extensive violence or to be drug sellers. Youth who lived with no parents were unlikely to sell drugs.

Youth whose **caretakers had ever been convicted of a serious crime** were more likely than youth whose caretakers had not to be involved in drug selling.

White youth were disproportionately likely to report a history of violence and of drug use. **Black** youth were more likely than others to report drug selling with no substance use or use of alcohol only. **Hispanic** youth reported little drug selling or violence, but high drug use.

It seems likely that many of the background variables associated with drugs and violence would be correlated among themselves; for example, if Blacks were more likely to live in big cities, then Blacks would be associated with drug selling merely because all people who come from big cities are more likely to be drug sellers. However, even when the effects of each variable were statistically controlled, the variables discussed in this section were still, for the most part, independently associated with violence, drug selling, and substance use. An interesting exception was that race/ethnicity, while still associated independently with drug selling and substance use, was no longer associated with violence once the effect of the other background variables was taken into account. That is, Blacks were more likely than Hispanics or Whites to be drug sellers, and least likely to be drug users; however, neither Blacks, Whites, or Hispanics were more likely to be violent, once other factors were taken into account.

Three factors emerged as common predictors of violence, drug selling and substance use, after holding other factors constant: irregular school attendance, low family interaction, and parents' drug use. In other words, youth who attended school irregularly, who had low interaction with their families, and whose parents had used drugs were the most likely to be violent, to sell drugs, and to use substances themselves.

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Supporting Tables, Chapter 2

FREQUENCY OF REPORTED PAST DELINQUENCY:
TYC YOUTH 1989*

	Never	Ever	1 - 4 times	5 - 19 times	20-99 times	100 or + times	Mean No. Of Times†
Breaking and Entering	44.2%	55.8%	32.8%	14.0%	4.0%	4.9%	8.5
Auto Theft	49.9%	50.1%	31.6%	8.9%	4.9%	4.7%	8.7
Buying/Receiving Stolen Goods	49.6%	50.4%	23.5%	11.2%	5.9%	9.9%	15.3
Damaging/Destroying Property	39.0%	61.0%	33.5%	12.3%	6.0%	9.2%	14.3
Carrying Hidden Weapon	28.6%	71.4%	24.7%	8.9%	4.6%	33.3%	38.1
Stealing Something Worth > $100	39.3%	60.7%	29.7%	12.4%	7.5%	11.1%	16.6
Armed Robbery	80.9%	19.1%	12.9%	3.4%	1.0%	1.8%	3.3
Engaging in Prostitution	97.9%	2.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9
Physical Assault	51.6%	48.4%	28.0%	9.7%	3.5%	7.2%	10.7
Gang fighting	48.2%	51.8%	23.6%	11.4%	6.5%	10.3%	15.7
Sexual Assault	95.4%	4.6%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6
Shoplifting	38.3%	61.7%	32.0%	13.7%	5.8%	10.3%	15.2
Stealing Something Worth < $25	40.2%	59.8%	29.1%	13.5%	5.3%	11.8%	16.7
Selling Drugs	49.8%	50.2%	13.4%	6.7%	5.7%	24.5%	32.1
Other Offense	72.1%	27.9%	22.1%	2.6%	1.2%	2.1%	3.9

* See following page for full description of criminal history questions.
†Means are based on coding "100 or more times" as "96".

QUESTIONS ASKED ABOUT CRIMINAL HISTORY:
TYC YOUTH 1989

Regardless of whether you were caught, how many times have you...

...broken into a building to steal something?
...stolen a motor vehicle?
...bought or received stolen goods?
...damaged or destroyed property?
...carried a hidden weapon?
...stolen something worth more than $100?
...used a weapon or threat of force to rob someone?
...engaged in prostitution?
...assaulted or physically hurt someone on purpose?
...participated in a gang fight?
...committed a sexual assault?
...engaged in shoplifting?
...stolen something worth less than $25?
...sold some type of drug?
...committed some other type of offense?

For each of the crimes above, respondents were also asked:

Of these, how many times were you drinking but not taking drugs?
How many times were you taking drugs but not drinking?
How many times were you both drinking and taking drugs?
How many times were you trying to get drugs or money for drugs?

SELECTED DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES BY RACE/ETHNICITY:

TYC YOUTH 1989

	Whites N=244	Blacks N=367	Hispanics N=303	Total N=914
Breaking and Entering				
Percent Ever Committed	64.3%	42.2%	66.0%	56.0%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	7.4%	3.3%	5.0%	4.9%
Auto Theft				
Percent Ever Committed	61.5%	38.4%	55.4%	50.2%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	2.9%	4.4%	6.6%	4.7%
Buying/Receiving Stolen Goods				
Percent Ever Committed	46.3%	62.1%	40.3%	50.7%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	8.2%	14.7%	5.3%	9.8%
Damaging/Destroying Property				
Percent Ever Committed	73.4%	50.4%	64.7%	61.3%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	13.9%	6.5%	8.9%	9.3%
Carrying Hidden Weapon				
Percent Ever Committed	70.9%	74.4%	69.0%	71.7%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	34.0%	36.8%	29.0%	33.5%
Stealing Something Worth More Than $100				
Percent Ever Committed	70.1%	48.2%	68.6%	60.8%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	12.3%	8.4%	13.2%	11.1%
Armed Robbery				
Percent Ever Committed	14.3%	19.3%	23.1%	19.3%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Engaging in Prostitution				
Percent Ever Committed	2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	2.0%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%
Physical Assault				
Percent Ever Committed	50.8%	51.8%	42.2%	48.4%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	9.8%	8.2%	3.6%	7.1%
Gang Fighting				
Percent Ever Committed	50.4%	49.0%	56.1%	51.8%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	9.4%	12.0%	9.2%	10.4%
Sexual Assault				
Percent Ever Committed	5.7%	5.4%	2.3%	4.5%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Shoplifting				
Percent Ever Committed	75.4%	54.2%	60.4%	61.9%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	15.6%	6.8%	10.6%	10.4%
Stealing Something Worth Less Than $25				
Percent Ever Committed	74.6%	49.6%	59.7%	59.6%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	17.6%	7.6%	11.6%	11.6%
Selling Drugs				
Percent Ever Committed	51.2%	57.8%	40.9%	50.4%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	19.3%	37.1%	13.9%	24.6%
Other Offense				
Percent Ever Committed	36.5%	25.3%	24.8%	28.1%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	2.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.1%

WEEKLY LEGAL AND ILLEGAL INCOME: TYC YOUTH 1989

Legal Income	(N=945)
$0	34.8%
$1-99	26.0%
$100-199	19.3%
$200+	13.2%
DK	3.3%
NA/Refused	3.4%

Sources of Legal Income	(N=584
Odd jobs	32.0%
Factory work	1.4%
Restaurant/bar	12.3%
Construction	9.1%
Farm work	1.2%
Welfare	0.2%
Family/Friends	8.9%
SS/disability	0.3%
Other	33.2%

Illegal Income	(N=945)
$0	28.7%
$1-99	7.6%
$100-399	13.6%
$400+	41.0%
DK	5.2%
NA/Refused	3.9%

Sources of Illegal Income	(N=637
Drug sales	56.4%
Robbery/theft	25.7%
Car theft	3.3%
Selling stolen items	6.1%
Other	3.1%
DK	1.3%
NA/refused	4.1%

SELF-REPORTED INSTANT OFFENSE BY GENDER:* TYC YOUTH 1989

	MALES	FEMALES
Assault/Robbery	20%	12%
B&E, Motor Vehicle, Arson	41%	23%
Drug sales/possession, Weapons	14%	15%
Petty & Miscellaneous	23%	47%
Sexual Assault	3%	0%
Prostitution	0%	3%

*Relative differences between males and females were the same for TYC-reported instant offenses

SELF-REPORTED INSTANT OFFENSE BY ETHNICITY:* TYC YOUTH 1989

	WHITES	BLACKS	HISPANICS
Assault/Robbery	13%	23%	18%
B&E, MV Theft, Arson	48%	24%	53%
Drug sales/possession, Weapons	5%	26%	7%
Petty & Miscellaneous	30%	24%	21%
Sexual Assault	3%	3%	2%

*Relative differences between race/ethnic groups were the same for TYC-reported instant offenses

Supporting Tables, Chapter 3

SELECTED DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES BY SUBSTANCE USE: TYC YOUTH 1989*

	No Substance N=428	Any Substance N=488	Alcohol Only N=85	Drugs Only N=166	Alcohol & Drugs N=237
Breaking and Entering					
Percent Ever Committed	41.6%	68.0%	61.2%	74.1%	66.2%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	2.1%	7.4%	9.4%	4.8%	8.4%
Auto Theft					
Percent Ever Committed	38.3%	60.0%	48.2%	57.8%	65.8%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	3.5%	5.7%	10.6%	6.6%	3.4%
Buying/Receiving Stolen Goods					
Percent Ever Committed	46.5%	53.9%	60.0%	54.2%	51.5%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	7.0%	12.5%	18.8%	13.9%	9.3%
Damaging/Destroying Property					
Percent Ever Committed	47.4%	72.5%	67.1%	71.7%	75.1%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	4.4%	13.5%	14.1%	9.0%	16.5%
Carrying Hidden Weapon					
Percent Ever Committed	61.9%	79.5%	78.8%	75.3%	82.7%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	20.8%	44.3%	45.9%	39.8%	46.8%
Stealing Something Worth More Than $100					
Percent Ever Committed	46.0%	73.2%	62.4%	70.5%	78.9%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	6.1%	15.6%	12.9%	13.3%	18.1%
Armed Robbery					
Percent Ever Committed	11.9%	25.4%	20.0%	19.9%	31.2%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.7%	2.9%	5.9%	1.8%	2.5%
Engaging in Prostitution					
Percent Ever Committed	0.7%	3.3%	7.1%	3.6%	1.7%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.2%	1.0%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%
Physical Assault					
Percent Ever Committed	40.7%	55.1%	49.4%	51.2%	59.9%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	4.2%	9.8%	9.4%	7.8%	11.4%
Gang Fighting					
Percent Ever Committed	40.0%	62.5%	64.7%	57.8%	65.0%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	5.1%	15.0%	16.5%	12.0%	16.5%
Sexual Assault					
Percent Ever Committed	5.4%	3.9%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Shoplifting					
Percent Ever Committed	53.7%	68.6%	61.2%	70.5%	70.0%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	6.1%	14.1%	12.9%	14.5%	14.3%
Stealing Something Worth Less Than $25					
Percent Ever Committed	53.3%	65.6%	63.5%	63.3%	67.9%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	7.0%	16.2%	16.5%	15.7%	16.5%
Selling Drugs					
Percent Ever Committed	36.2%	62.3%	58.8%	59.0%	65.8%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	15.7%	32.4%	37.6%	29.5%	32.5%
Other Offense					
Percent Ever Committed	21.5%	33.6%	36.5%	32.5%	33.3%
Percent Committed 100+ Times	0.7%	3.3%	5.9%	1.2%	3.8%

* See Supporting Tables, Chapter 2, for a description of criminal history questions.

Supporting Tables, Chapter 4

MEASURES USED IN CLUSTER ANALYSIS

Family Values: This measure is based on four questions asking the respondent about the importance of getting along well with his parents, having parents think he does things well, doing a lot of things together with family, and having his parents comfort him when he is unhappy. Respondents were coded as having high family values if they said that these things were somewhat important or very important, and as having low family values if they said that these things were not very important.

Moral Values: This measure is based on nine questions asking how wrong the respondent thinks it is to do the following things: cheat on school tests, damage or destroy property, use marijuana, steal something less than $25, hit someone, use alcohol, break in to steal, sell hard drugs, and steal something over $100. Respondents were considered to have high moral values if they said that these things were wrong or very wrong and to have low moral values if they said these things were not wrong.

Family Interaction: This measure is based on three questions asking how many things—a lot, some or very few—the respondent's family does together (high family interaction = a lot or some, low interaction = few) and how much time during the week and on weekends the respondent usually spends playing, talking or working with members of his or her family (high = 3 or more weekday evenings or "some," "quite a bit" or "a great deal of time" on weekends; low = fewer than 3 weekday evenings and "not too much" or "very little time" on weekends).

Self esteem: This measure is based on the sum of six questions asking respondent to agree or disagree with the following statements: I don't like myself as much as I used to; I used to be a better person than I am now; I wish I could have more respect for myself; I feel I have a lot to be proud of; I feel that I am a failure; I have often felt sort of weak (where agreement with negative items and disagreement with positive items indicates lower self esteem). A seventh question asked whether the respondent ever thought of him- or herself as a "no good" or "worthless" person ("never" = high self esteem, "sometimes" or "often" = low self esteem).

Sexual Abuse: Based on TYC Commitment Summary which rates physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and abandonment/extreme rejection or neglect of the youth by the parent or parent surrogate. Rating categories are "no," "somewhat or sometimes," "very much or often," and "unknown."

SELF-REPORTED AND TYC-REPORTED INSTANT OFFENSE BY CLUSTER: TYC YOUTH 1989

Self-Report	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean N=920
Assault/Robbery	21.2%	21.3%	14.3%	6.3%	13.4%	22.4%	12.8%	33.3%	40.0%	18.7%
B&E, MV, Arson	42.7%	25.2%	55.1%	52.5%	37.8%	44.8%	15.4%	29.2%	10.0%	40.3%
Drug sales, possession, hidden weapon	12.2%	27.6%	7.1%	16.3%	12.2%	14.9%	5.1%	8.3%	30.0%	14.2%
Petty & Miscellaneous	22.8%	26.0%	23.5%	25.0%	35.4%	17.9%	23.1%	29.2%	0.0%	24.2%
Sexual Assault	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	43.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.2%
TYC Report										
Assault/Robbery	20.7%	21.1%	15.5%	7.4%	18.8%	18.8%	5.4%	29.2%	50.0%	18.6%
B&E, MV, Arson	54.6%	36.7%	67.0%	61.7%	48.8%	62.5%	27.0%	45.8%	20.0%	52.3%
Drug sales, possession, hidden weapon	10.6%	25.0%	7.2%	12.3%	11.3%	10.9%	2.7%	8.3%	10.0%	12.1%
Petty & Miscellaneous	11.1%	17.2%	9.3%	18.5%	20.0%	7.8%	10.8%	16.7%	10.0%	13.1%
Sexual Assault	2.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	54.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Prostitution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.1%
Reasons for Committing Instant Offense by Cluster										
Opportunistic (1)	9.5%	7.8%	4.2%	11.1%	9.0%	15.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
Emotional (2)	10.0%	14.1%	11.5%	17.3%	21.8%	12.5%	16.7%	20.8%	10.0%	13.2%
Influenced (3)	6.8%	1.6%	5.2%	2.5%	6.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Money for drugs	5.4%	3.1%	13.5%	3.7%	3.8%	6.3%	5.6%	4.2%	0.0%	5.6%
Money for other	1.9%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Didn't do it	8.1%	7.8%	1.0%	7.4%	6.4%	1.6%	8.3%	8.3%	10.0%	6.7%
Other	58.3%	62.5%	61.5%	58.0%	51.3%	60.9%	66.7%	66.7%	80.0%	59.6%

(1) Didn't think would get caught, didn't think would get punished, perfect opportunity, crime easier than working
(2) Anger/jealousy, kicks/thrills
(3) Just doing what others do, most of my friends were doing

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS: TYC YOUTH 1989*

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Ethnicity										
White	21.9%	17.8%	48.5%	25.9%	41.5%	16.4%	35.9%	25.0%	30.0%	**26.7%**
Black	39.2%	67.4%	25.3%	32.1%	31.7%	29.9%	48.7%	33.3%	60.0%	**40.2%**
Hispanic	38.9%	14.7%	26.3%	42.0%	26.8%	53.7%	15.4%	41.7%	10.0%	**33.1%**
Age										
13 or less	7.5%	6.2%	17.2%	2.4%	13.3%	6.0%	7.7%	12.5%	0.0%	**8.4%**
14 or 15	49.1%	40.0%	38.4%	42.7%	53.0%	53.7%	56.4%	41.7%	70.0%	**47.1%**
16 or 17	43.4%	53.8%	44.4%	54.9%	33.7%	40.3%	35.9%	45.8%	30.0%	**44.5%**
Mean Age	15.1	15.4	15.1	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.9	**15.2**
Size City										
Large city	44.7%	60.0%	29.6%	48.1%	32.5%	60.9%	38.5%	50.0%	50.0%	**45.6%**
Small city or rural	55.3%	40.0%	70.4%	51.9%	67.5%	39.1%	61.5%	50.0%	50.0%	**54.4%**
School Attendance										
Irregular	41.1%	57.9%	64.6%	53.7%	49.4%	61.5%	38.5%	62.5%	60.0%	**50.0%**
Regular	58.9%	42.1%	35.4%	46.3%	50.6%	38.5%	61.5%	37.5%	40.0%	**50.0%**
Moral Values										
Cheat on school tests: wrong	95.1%	91.5%	84.8%	87.8%	81.3%	80.3%	87.2%	58.3%	90.0%	**89.1%**
Cheat on school tests: not wrong	4.9%	8.5%	15.2%	12.2%	18.8%	19.7%	12.8%	41.7%	10.0%	**10.9%**
Damage/destroy property: wrong	99.5%	99.2%	92.9%	97.6%	93.9%	92.3%	92.5%	91.7%	90.0%	**96.9%**
Damage/destroy prop.: not wrong	0.5%	0.8%	7.1%	2.4%	6.1%	7.7%	7.5%	8.3%	10.0%	**3.1%**
Use MJ or hash: wrong	92.4%	87.7%	72.7%	79.3%	86.4%	80.0%	85.0%	70.8%	90.0%	**86.1%**
Use MJ or hash: not wrong	7.6%	12.3%	27.3%	20.7%	13.6%	20.0%	15.0%	29.2%	10.0%	**13.9%**
Steal s/t less than $25: wrong	95.5%	95.4%	90.9%	90.2%	92.6%	95.5%	95.0%	70.8%	90.0%	**93.6%**
Steal s/t less than $25: not wrong	4.5%	4.6%	9.1%	9.8%	7.4%	4.5%	5.0%	29.2%	10.0%	**6.4%**

* See text at end of tables for full description of sociodemographic questions.

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS (CONTINUED)

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Moral Values (continued)										
Hit someone: wrong	96.9%	96.9%	97.0%	96.3%	95.1%	89.6%	85.0%	83.3%	100.0%	**95.3%**
Hit someone: not wrong	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%	4.9%	10.4%	15.0%	16.7%	0.0%	**4.7%**
Drink alcohol: wrong	86.7%	73.1%	74.5%	71.3%	77.5%	75.4%	85.0%	54.2%	90.0%	**79.5%**
Drink alcohol: not wrong	13.3%	26.9%	25.5%	28.8%	22.5%	24.6%	15.0%	45.8%	10.0%	**20.5%**
Break in to steal: wrong	98.2%	99.2%	100.0%	95.1%	93.9%	91.0%	92.5%	66.7%	100.0%	**96.3%**
Break in to steal: not wrong	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	4.9%	6.1%	9.0%	7.5%	33.3%	0.0%	**3.7%**
Sell hard drugs: wrong	96.3%	90.6%	91.8%	90.2%	89.0%	81.8%	89.7%	70.8%	90.0%	**91.8%**
Sell hard drugs: not wrong	3.7%	9.4%	8.2%	9.8%	11.0%	18.2%	10.3%	29.2%	10.0%	**8.2%**
Steal s/t over $100: wrong	97.1%	94.6%	94.9%	93.9%	91.4%	83.6%	85.0%	79.2%	90.0%	**93.7%**
Steal s/t over $100: not wrong	2.9%	5.4%	5.1%	6.1%	8.6%	16.4%	15.0%	20.8%	10.0%	**6.3%**
Family Values										
Imp. to get along well w/parents: no	2.9%	3.1%	7.1%	1.2%	6.2%	4.5%	5.0%	8.7%	0.0%	**3.8%**
Imp. get along well w/parents: yes	97.1%	96.9%	92.9%	98.8%	93.8%	95.5%	95.0%	91.3%	100.0%	**96.2%**
Get along w/parents : no	6.8%	6.9%	19.2%	8.6%	15.7%	11.9%	12.5%	8.7%	20.0%	**9.9%**
Get along w/parents: yes	93.2%	93.1%	80.8%	91.4%	84.3%	88.1%	87.5%	91.3%	80.0%	**90.1%**
Imp. have pars think you do well: no	5.5%	6.3%	13.4%	6.1%	14.6%	6.1%	12.8%	20.8%	10.0%	**8.1%**
Imp. have pars think you do well: yes	94.5%	93.8%	86.6%	93.9%	85.4%	93.9%	87.2%	79.2%	90.0%	**91.9%**
Pars think you do not do things well	15.4%	9.4%	30.2%	17.3%	27.5%	18.8%	12.8%	17.4%	10.0%	**17.5%**
Pars think you do things well	84.6%	90.6%	69.8%	82.7%	72.5%	81.3%	87.2%	82.6%	90.0%	**82.5%**
Imp. for family to do lot together: no	4.2%	3.9%	5.1%	9.8%	11.1%	3.0%	7.5%	21.7%	0.0%	**5.8%**
Imp. for family to do lot together: yes	95.8%	96.1%	94.9%	90.2%	88.9%	97.0%	92.5%	78.3%	100.0%	**94.2%**
Family does together: few things	29.1%	30.8%	52.0%	37.0%	43.4%	34.3%	37.5%	43.5%	30.0%	**34.9%**
Family does together: some or lot	70.9%	69.2%	48.0%	63.0%	56.6%	65.7%	62.5%	56.5%	70.0%	**65.1%**

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS (CONTINUED)

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Family Values (continued)										
Imp. parents comfort if unhappy: no	4.8%	1.6%	10.1%	3.8%	7.4%	7.5%	10.0%	8.3%	0.0%	**5.5%**
Imp. parents comfort if unhappy: yes	95.2%	98.4%	89.9%	96.2%	92.6%	92.5%	90.0%	91.7%	100.0%	**94.5%**
Parents comfort: no	9.4%	13.8%	26.0%	18.5%	24.7%	14.9%	10.0%	8.3%	10.0%	**14.4%**
Parents comfort: yes	90.6%	86.2%	74.0%	81.5%	75.3%	85.1%	90.0%	91.7%	90.0%	**85.6%**
Family Interaction										
Low	17.2%	24.0%	41.7%	34.6%	30.9%	32.8%	30.0%	45.8%	30.0%	**26.2%**
High	82.8%	76.0%	58.3%	65.4%	69.1%	67.2%	70.0%	54.2%	70.0%	**73.8%**
SES/Caretaker's Occupation										
Welfare/disability	16.4%	11.9%	6.3%	9.0%	14.1%	13.2%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**13.3%**
Unskilled labor	23.3%	22.9%	26.3%	17.9%	23.9%	24.5%	35.3%	9.5%	12.5%	**23.3%**
Skilled labor	33.6%	20.2%	28.8%	26.9%	35.2%	26.4%	23.5%	52.4%	37.5%	**30.3%**
Sales/clerical	10.1%	10.1%	16.3%	14.9%	8.5%	7.5%	14.7%	9.5%	12.5%	**11.1%**
Administrator/manager	6.6%	12.8%	7.5%	17.9%	11.3%	17.0%	2.9%	23.8%	37.5%	**10.4%**
Professional	10.1%	22.0%	15.0%	13.4%	7.0%	11.3%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	**11.7%**
Age of Parent at Respondent's Birth										
Parent was older than teenage	79.9%	66.4%	79.7%	76.8%	86.6%	72.9%	68.6%	66.7%	66.7%	**76.8%**
Parent was teenager	20.1%	33.6%	20.3%	23.2%	13.4%	27.1%	31.4%	33.3%	33.3%	**23.2%**
Parental Substance Problems										
Mother had no alcohol problems	92.1%	91.9%	82.2%	92.3%	86.6%	96.8%	86.1%	91.3%	90.0%	**90.6%**
Ma had alcohol problems	7.9%	8.1%	17.8%	7.7%	13.4%	3.2%	13.9%	8.7%	10.0%	**9.4%**
Father had no alcohol problems	72.4%	64.5%	60.3%	73.2%	59.7%	63.9%	72.7%	68.2%	55.6%	**68.0%**
Father had alcohol problems	27.6%	35.5%	39.7%	26.8%	40.3%	36.1%	27.3%	31.8%	44.4%	**32.0%**
Mother had no drug problems	94.2%	90.3%	84.9%	88.5%	92.6%	91.7%	80.6%	90.9%	100.0%	**91.2%**
Mother had drug problems	5.8%	9.7%	15.1%	11.5%	7.4%	8.3%	19.4%	9.1%	0.0%	**8.8%**

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS (CONTINUED)

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Parental Substance Probs (cont'd)										
Father had no drug problems	90.1%	81.1%	79.2%	82.1%	81.3%	71.9%	65.6%	80.0%	71.4%	**83.3%**
Father had drug problems	9.9%	18.9%	20.8%	17.9%	18.8%	28.1%	34.4%	20.0%	28.6%	**16.7%**
Raiser did not commit any crimes	88.7%	76.0%	81.7%	80.5%	79.3%	85.1%	79.5%	65.2%	80.0%	**83.2%**
Raiser committed crimes	11.3%	24.0%	18.3%	19.5%	20.7%	14.9%	20.5%	34.8%	20.0%	**16.8%**
Peers										
Not in a gang	72.2%	43.8%	51.5%	58.5%	62.7%	37.3%	52.5%	12.5%	40.0%	**58.6%**
In a gang-like group (weak def.)	12.2%	21.5%	22.2%	22.0%	25.3%	22.4%	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%	**17.9%**
In a gang	15.6%	34.6%	26.3%	19.5%	12.0%	40.3%	32.5%	62.5%	40.0%	**23.5%**
Peers did not sell drugs	39.0%	13.1%	18.2%	13.4%	32.5%	19.4%	30.8%	8.3%	10.0%	**27.3%**
Some or most peers did sell drugs	61.0%	86.9%	81.8%	86.6%	67.5%	80.6%	69.2%	91.7%	90.0%	**72.7%**
Peers did not commit drug crime	68.1%	37.2%	38.8%	37.5%	59.3%	24.6%	41.0%	20.8%	22.2%	**51.0%**
Some or most committed drug crimes	31.9%	62.8%	61.2%	62.5%	40.7%	75.4%	59.0%	79.2%	77.8%	**49.0%**
Peers didn't commit non-drug crime	66.2%	45.2%	27.1%	24.1%	45.3%	10.8%	51.4%	0.0%	22.2%	**46.5%**
Peers committed non-drug crime	33.8%	54.8%	72.9%	75.9%	54.7%	89.2%	48.6%	100.0%	77.8%	**53.5%**
Pattern of Heavy Substance Use										
Non-user	62.1%	41.5%	23.2%	35.4%	45.8%	26.2%	55.0%	20.8%	20.0%	**46.7%**
Alcohol only	6.8%	15.4%	11.1%	9.8%	8.4%	3.1%	7.5%	16.7%	40.0%	**9.3%**
Drugs only	15.4%	16.9%	29.3%	22.0%	15.7%	21.5%	15.0%	12.5%	20.0%	**18.1%**
Both	15.7%	26.2%	36.4%	32.9%	30.1%	49.2%	22.5%	50.0%	20.0%	**25.9%**
Main Substance Problem										
Alcohol problem	7.1%	14.2%	17.7%	18.5%	13.6%	22.2%	15.0%	41.7%	10.0%	**13.2%**
Inhalant problem	6.5%	3.8%	19.4%	9.8%	7.2%	7.6%	15.0%	16.7%	10.0%	**8.6%**
MJ problem	9.2%	22.3%	33.7%	30.5%	15.9%	31.3%	20.5%	37.5%	10.0%	**19.0%**
Cocaine problem	3.6%	6.2%	6.1%	7.3%	0.0%	13.4%	12.5%	12.5%	10.0%	**5.7%**
Crack problem	3.1%	6.2%	4.0%	8.5%	2.4%	10.4%	2.5%	4.2%	30.0%	**4.9%**

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS (CONTINUED)

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Main Substance Problem (cont'd)										
Upper problem	0.8%	4.6%	7.1%	3.7%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	4.2%	0.0%	**2.5%**
Downer problem	0.5%	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.8%**
Heroin problem	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.8%**
Opiate problem	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.1%**
Psychedelic problem	0.3%	0.8%	5.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	**1.3%**
Unclassified substance use	82.3%	63.1%	49.5%	57.3%	77.1%	53.7%	67.5%	37.5%	60.0%	**69.2%**
Heavy alcohol	4.4%	6.9%	6.1%	7.3%	7.2%	6.0%	7.5%	12.5%	10.0%	**6.0%**
Cheap drugs	6.5%	16.9%	26.3%	18.3%	13.3%	19.4%	12.5%	29.2%	0.0%	**13.5%**
Expensive drugs	6.8%	13.1%	18.2%	17.1%	2.4%	20.9%	12.5%	20.8%	30.0%	**11.3%**
Mean number of alcohol problems	2.4	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	2.9	7.0	4.8	**3.5**
Mean number of drug problems	3.2	4.0	6.3	4.7	4.6	6.7	3.4	5.9	5.1	**4.2**
Substance Use 24 Hrs Before Crime										
None	68.3%	57.0%	39.4%	54.3%	65.9%	45.5%	74.4%	37.5%	60.0%	**59.8%**
Alcohol alone	13.5%	15.6%	8.1%	12.3%	18.3%	10.6%	0.0%	25.0%	20.0%	**13.1%**
Drugs alone	10.6%	12.5%	32.3%	25.9%	6.1%	15.2%	10.3%	12.5%	0.0%	**14.4%**
Both	7.7%	14.8%	20.2%	7.4%	9.8%	28.8%	15.4%	25.0%	20.0%	**12.7%**
If used drug, which one:										
Marijuana	11.2%	22.3%	34.3%	18.3%	14.5%	29.9%	25.0%	29.2%	10.0%	**18.6%**
Inhalants	0.8%	0.8%	3.0%	4.9%	1.2%	3.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.7%**
Cocaine	1.6%	6.2%	6.1%	8.5%	1.2%	7.5%	12.5%	8.3%	0.0%	**4.3%**
Crack	2.1%	4.6%	2.0%	6.1%	1.2%	6.0%	2.5%	4.2%	20.0%	**3.3%**
Uppers	1.8%	1.5%	6.1%	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.8%**
Downers	0.5%	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**1.0%**
Heroin	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.5%**
Psychedelics	0.5%	1.5%	7.1%	1.2%	0.0%	6.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	**2.1%**
Other	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**0.7%**

SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH CLUSTERS (CONTINUED)

	Cluster 1 N=385	Cluster 2 N=130	Cluster 3 N=99	Cluster 4 N=82	Cluster 5 N=83	Cluster 6 N=67	Cluster 7 N=40	Cluster 8 N=24	Cluster 9 N=10	Mean
Drugs Involved in Instant Offense?										
No	75.2%	45.7%	58.6%	63.2%	73.2%	49.2%	65.0%	39.1%	60.0%	**64.5%**
Yes	24.8%	54.3%	41.4%	36.8%	26.8%	50.8%	35.0%	60.9%	40.0%	**35.5%**
Which Came First : Drugs or Crime?										
Drugs	48.3%	48.3%	43.8%	37.5%	32.5%	36.9%	24.3%	27.3%	14.3%	**42.6%**
Both at same time	2.3%	2.5%	5.2%	5.0%	3.9%	13.8%	13.5%	4.5%	0.0%	**4.4%**
Crime	49.4%	49.2%	51.0%	57.5%	63.6%	49.2%	62.2%	68.2%	85.7%	**53.0%**
Self Esteem										
People think you're "no good": no	65.5%	57.5%	47.9%	45.0%	42.7%	32.8%	62.5%	41.7%	50.0%	**55.3%**
People think you're "no good": yes	34.5%	42.5%	52.1%	55.0%	57.3%	67.2%	37.5%	58.3%	50.0%	**44.7%**
You think you're "no good": never	67.4%	73.1%	64.3%	70.7%	56.1%	65.7%	50.0%	75.0%	44.4%	**66.2%**
You think you're "no good": yes	32.6%	26.9%	35.7%	29.3%	43.9%	34.3%	50.0%	25.0%	55.6%	**33.8%**
Mean self esteem score (range 6 (low) - 18 (high))	13.1	12.8	13.3	13.9	12.5	12.7	12.9	12.8	11.5	**13.0**
No history of sexual abuse	93.3%	96.1%	94.8%	95.7%	89.1%	97.7%	69.6%	93.8%	60.0%	**92.7%**
Some history of sexual abuse	4.2%	2.6%	1.7%	0.0%	7.3%	2.3%	8.7%	6.3%	20.0%	**3.9%**
Much history of sexual abuse	2.5%	1.3%	3.4%	4.3%	3.6%	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%	20.0%	**3.5%**
Prognosis for Future										
Chances staying out of trbl: excellent	92.0%	90.6%	84.9%	80.2%	86.4%	83.6%	90.0%	62.5%	70.0%	**87.8%**
Chances staying out of trbl: fair	4.5%	5.5%	9.7%	17.3%	12.3%	14.9%	7.5%	12.5%	30.0%	**8.4%**
Chances staying out of trbl:poor	3.5%	3.9%	5.4%	2.5%	1.2%	1.5%	2.5%	25.0%	0.0%	**3.8%**

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS:
TYC YOUTH 1989

Moral Values:
How wrong is it for someone your age to... (Very wrong, Wrong, Not wrong):

...cheat on school tests?
...purposely damage or destroy property that does not belong to you?
...use marijuana or hashish?
...steal something worth less than $25?
...hit or threaten to hit someone without any reason?
...use alcohol?
...break into a vehicle or building to steal something?
...sell hard drugs like heroin, cocaine, and LSD?
...steal something worth more than $100?

Family Values:
How important do you think it is to get along well with your parents?
(Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important)

Do you get along with your parents?
(Very well, Fairly well, Not well at all)

How important is it to have your parents think you do things well?
(Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important)

Do your parents think you do things...
(Very well, Fairly well, Not well at all)?

How important do you think it is for a family to do a lot of things together?
(Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important)

Does your family do...
(A lot of things together, Some things together, Very few things together)?

How important do you think it is to have parents who comfort you when you are unhappy?
(Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important)

When you are unhappy, does your family usually comfort you... (A lot, Some, None at all)?

Family Interaction:
Thinking of the past year, about how many weekday evenings per week (between supper and bedtime) did you usually spend playing, talking or working with members of your family (or those you lived with)?

Thinking of the past year, about how much time have you usually spent playing, talking or working with members of your family on weekends?
(A great deal of time, Quite a bit of time, Some time, Not too much time, Very little time)

SES/Caretaker's Occupation:
What does the person primarily responsible for raising you do for a living?
(recorded verbatim, then coded: Professional, Administrator/Manager, Sales, Clerical, Skilled labor, Unskilled labor, Military, Welfare, Disability/Social Security, Other)

Age of Parent at Respondent's Birth:
How old was your mother when you were born?
How old was your father when you were born?

Parental Substance Problems:
When you were growing up, did your natural mother, that is the person who gave birth to you, ever drink alcoholic beverages? (Yes, No, Did not know natural mother)
IF YES: Would you say she was a light, moderate, or a heavy drinker?
IF MODERATE OR HEAVY: Do you think she had a drinking problem?

When you were growing up, did your natural mother ever use drugs? (Yes, No)
IF YES: Do you think she had a drug problem?

When you were growing up, did your natural father ever drink alcoholic beverages? (Yes, No, Did not know natural father)
IF YES: Would you say he was a light, moderate, or a heavy drinker?
IF MODERATE OR HEAVY: Do you think he had a drinking problem?

When you were growing up, did your natural father ever use drugs? (Yes, No)
IF YES: Do you think he had a drug problem?

Was the person primarily responsible for raising you ever convicted of a serious crime? (Yes, No)

Peers:
In your hometown, is there a group of friends you regularly spent time with? (Yes, No)
IF YES: Do you and your group ever think of yourselves as a gang?
Does your gang have a name that you are known by?

Would you say that most, some or none of your friends...
...sell some type of drug?
...deliver drugs for others?
...commit crimes to buy drugs?
...have broken into a building to steal?
...have stolen a motor vehicle?
...have bought stolen goods?
...have carried a hidden weapon?
...have stolen something worth more than $100?
...have used a weapon or threat of force to rob someone?
...have hit or threatened to hit someone without any reason?
...have stolen something worth less than $25?
...have done some shoplifting?

...have taken a car for a joyride?
...have damaged or destroyed property?
...have been in a gang fight?

Pattern of Heavy Substance Use:
Alcohol only: Used alcohol daily and drank six or more drinks per drinking occasion OR drank alcohol more than ten days per month and drank more than ten drinks per occasion OR reported having had five or more alcohol-related problems in past year
Drugs only: Used one or more illicit drug daily OR spent more than $200 per month for an illicit drug OR reported having five or more drug-related problems in past year
Non-user: Did not have a heavy pattern for alcohol or drugs.

Main Substance Problem:
Same as above, but broken out for specific drugs (inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, heroin, opiates, psychedelics). Youth can have a main problem with more than one substance.

Substance Use 24 Hours Before Crime:
What offense were you found guilty of that led to your being sent to TYC?
In the 24 hours before you committed that offense, had you been drinking?
In the 24 hours before you committed offense, had you been using drugs other than alcohol?
IF YES: What kind of drugs were you using in the 24 hours before the offense and how much did you use?
(Marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, heroin, opiates other than heroin, psychedelics, other drug)

Drugs Involved in Instant Offense?
Were drugs in any way involved in the offense for which you are locked up?

Which Came First, Drugs or Crime?
In your own experience, which did you start experimenting with first—doing drugs or crime? (Drugs first, Start both at same time, Crime first, Other)

Self Esteem:
Do other people think of you as someone who is "no good," "worthless," or always likely to be in trouble? (Yes, No)

Do you ever think of yourself as a "no good" or "worthless" person?
(Yes-Often, Yes-Sometimes, No-Never)

Prognosis for Future:
How would you rate your chances of staying out of trouble with the law after leaving TYC?
(Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, Very poor)